The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO ——.

Thou bid'st me tune my harp again,
To notes of minstrelsy—
And ask a light, a joyous strain,
A joyous strain from *me*!
Thou bid'st me tell thee why so long
In silence it has slept;
Ah! lady, and must be the song
Of him who long hath wept.

The hopes, the sunny hopes of youth,
I've seen them all decay;
The smiles of friends, of fancied truth,
They, too, have passed away.
Yes! every bright imagining,
Like meteor-light, has fled;
And every flower of manhood's spring,
Dead! yes, for ever dead.

I've gone out in the silent night,
When rest to Nature's given;
And gazed upon each orb of light,
Emblems of peace in Heaven.
Have watch'd the happy birds in sleep,
The flocks in peaceful rest;
While I was doom'd to wake and weep,
For ease was in my breast.

Then why should I, so sad, so lone,
Attune my harp again?
When, lady, every waken'd tone's
A broken-hearted strain.
Remember, then, the by-past hours,
When, on a festive day,
Thou wreath'd around it spring's young flowers,
They all have died away.

Withered and scentless, still are they,
Around it, emblems true
Of hopes like them, that blossom'd gay,
And, like them, wither'd too.
Then farewell, hope! when from life's skies
The clouds of sorrow flee,
And joy shall light my tear-dimm'd eyes,
Again I'll turn to thee.
But, oh! 'tis broken grief's spell,
Harp of my early love! Farewell. SELIM.

THE DAYS OF MY YOUTH.

O how'd delight is! that in my youth,
Forever were a source of joy!
Shielded by innocence and truth,
I shone a blooming, thoughtless boy.

When winter reign'd in awful state,
Between each interval of school,
How'd the pleasures of the skate,
To skim along the frozen pool!

And when bright summer's charms display'd,
Invited me full o't to play,
How long amid the fields I've stray'd,
And sweetly pass'd the time away.

O then in boyhood's plastic hour!
How sweet was nature's verdant charm!
Each hill and dale, and woody bower—
Each rustic cot, and rural farm.

These all a thousand secret springs,
Excite within the buoyant soul;
As when the lark ascends and sings,
Joy prompts his flight, *beyond control!*

Thus lightly o'er the verdant bloom,
Pursuing fancies vagrant play,
I sped at eve, or rov'd at noon,
Regardless of the coming day.

Oft thoughtless of the pain I gave,
I threw the finny tribes to shore;
O! joy'd I snatched them from the wave,
Nor once the wanton act deplore:

And when in winter's frosty hour,
Decoy'd the rabbit to my snare,
Scarcely fix'd within my power,
Nor dream'd that cruelty was there:

Or if among the feather'd race,
With gun, or trap, my sports maintain;
Delighted, with unvarying face,
I writh'd their necks, nor felt their pain!

O! cruel, cruel, to combine
Such horrors with relentless heart;
Yet now while memory paints my crime,
I feel the conscious murderer's part!

O, could I now my youth renew—
For be the ruthless name I bore!
To all that live within my view,
I'd double all my pleasures o'er:

I'd tend the flowers in every dell,
And prop each slender fragile stem;
Or scan their names, and mark well,
And learn to be of use to them!

I'd walk with thoughtful steps, the shore,
Regardful of the myriads there;
But never with false heart allure
One minim from his native air.

Nor could I rob of nature's boon,
The innocent and timid hare—
No life should bleed beneath my doom,
Nor pay the tribute with a tear!

I could not point the deadly gun,
To aught that winges the buxom air;
Be me no cruel deed be done,
For whom high heaven has deign'd to care.

Thus let my innocence, maintain
Its pure, unerring, harmless way;
And may truth's everlasting flame,
Illume me with its sacred ray! PHILEL.

TO LAURA.

You ask why oft a dark'ning gloom,
O'ercast my gayest brow,
And why my wonted healthful bloom,
Is changed to paleness now.

Has sorrow's pang assailed thy peace,
Afflictions sting thy breast,
Or is it for some friend's decease,
Thy mind is thus distress'd?

Sweet girl! thy kindest sympathy,
Cannot my soul relieve:
Although my secret's sacred by thee,
Thy pity makes me grieve.

Thy friendship is to me a pain,
Thy smile a piercing dart,
Yet, dearest Laura, smile again,
Or else 'twill break my heart.

PETRARCH, Jr.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

DIVINE PROVIDENCE.

The goodness of Providence is one of those self-evident propositions no sooner proposed than admitted; but, generally, few are sufficiently aware of the superintending operations of the Almighty hand, which continually provides for his universal family, the dependent creatures of his will.—"He openeth his hand, and they are satisfied—he withdraweth himself, and they perish!" Among the innumerable multitudes of living creatures, all of whom are the undoubted objects of divine regard, there can be none more dependent on the bountiful provider than man. Of eight hundred millions of human beings with which this earth is peopled, each of whom "is of more value than many sparrows," not one can perish without the notice or permission of the Universal Parent. "His eye sees every where, in all places, and watches continually over all the *families of the earth!*" The habitable regions of the world are peopled—there is no place where their voice is not heard. The tawny African, panting beneath the rays of a vertical sun, or reclined upon the verdant banks of his native river, is nourished and protected by the same bounteous hand. The cold regions of the north are not disregarded. The shivering inhabitant of the frigid zone is as conscious of Providential care, and trusts to the same kind provider! He mounts with buoyant heart his swiftly gliding sled, drawn by the nimble footed deer, and over trackless wastes of endless snow, hurries with impetuosity through unheard of journeys, confident of safety and protection!—The mild and *temperate regions*, characterized for health, comfort and convenience, swarm with *population*. The inhabitants feel confident assurance that "seed time and harvest, summer and winter, day and night, shall not cease." The merchant trusts his fortune, and the mariner his life, to the narrow confines of his little vessel, to traverse the wide tempestuous ocean, secure in the protection of the Almighty hand! The farmer ploughs in hope, and sows his seed in due season, with moral certainty of a blessing on his labors.

And thus all are blessed—all are comparatively happy, and all are amply provided for.—Surely that Divine Providence which so providently cares for all, is worthy of our love and gratitude; yet how seldom does man appear sensible of his favors! God is not a gloomy tyrant—he claims, but extorts not our acknowledgments. *Love is the law which he administers to his creation, and the test of man's obedience is the humble imitation of it.* The frozen Icelander feels its genial warmth, though surrounded by perpetual snow; he hastens to his home, to mingle with his kindred, and to fulfil his allotted station in the bosom of his family. The inhabitant of the south is equally conscious,—is equally inspired with the heavenly compellations. Pagans in character, but Christians in feeling, the same unerring law operates in all, and through all; and God, the eternal fountain of all good, is the subject of their adoration and their song!

AMY IVANSWORTH.

"Amy," said a low voice, "will you not walk with me awhile?"

She was standing at an open lattice—there was a gay company within the lighted hall, and the melody of laughing voices blended with the rich swell of instrumental music; but she had stolen away from amongst them to a recess, where the splendour of the lamp fell around her like a dim twilight. A multiflora rose half covered the window with the luxuriance of its branches; and between its quivering leaves, fell a shower of moonbeams, covering her all over with a net-work of light.—She was a splendid creature!—yet when I stood gazing at her there, with her head bent backward, and her dark eyes lifted to the sky, till "their long lashes laid upon her brow,"—while I watched the deep intenseness of devotional feeling that was written on her parted lips and that high intellectual forehead—when I looked upon the cheek, whose faint tinge scarcely told that the sylph-like form around which the white robes fell so gracefully, was not indeed the embodied dream of the sculptor; and the delicate hand twisted among the dark tresses, till you scarcely know whether its transparent whiteness was aught else but a straggling moonbeam—instead of gazing on her with that feeling of intense happiness, with which we are wont to look on beautiful things, I was forced to close my eyes, in order to conceal the tears which had unconsciously crept over them.

There was something unearthly about her loveliness—too pure, too holy, for companionship with mortals!—Yet the morrow was to be her bridal day; and when I saw the blood stealing over her cheek in a deep tinge, as the voice of her betrothed summoned her into the open air, I strove to banish the ill-omened melancholy, and to enter into the more fitting merriment of the joyous dancers. But it was in vain: the hot breath of the lamps, and the strains of the glad music, but deepened my feverish melancholy, and with a feeling of almost suffocation, I again hurried out into the cool moonlight. It was strange—I sat down and strove to reason with myself—I could not account for my feelings! The youth on whom she had bestowed the deep devotedness of her affections, was worthy, as mere man can be, to possess the treasure with which she had gifted him.—There was a fairy picture of happiness before her, and why should I dim it with my tears?

I was not present at the bridal, but ere the second evening had passed away, I again entered the hall of Ivansworth to congratulate my friend. Without, there was the same calm beautiful moonlight; but within, the dim lustre of one solitary lamp fell drearily over the deserted hall. The gay laugh of the joyous-hearted was heard no longer, and music, with its sweet entrancing spell, was hushed into silence. It was not like a scene of nuptial festivity, and I paced the apartment with a fearful, yet indefinable dread of some terrible event—I know not what—and I dared not inquire, lest my worst apprehensions should be realized. A length, a faint stream of light issued from one of the inner rooms, and as the door slowly unclosed, I caught the sound of a low sob.

I sprang forward with a feeling of desperation: there was the same lattice at which I had last gazed on the loveliness of Amy. One straggling moonbeam still fell through the almost closed shutter, but she was there no longer.

On a couch in one corner of the apartment, was flung a manly form, seemingly under the influence of some uncontrolable grief—for his frame shook with convulsive shudderings, and those sobs which tell so much of man's insupportable agony, burst frequently from his lips. It was the father of Amy. Her mother sat near him—a very picture of broken hearted resignation—her hands were clasped and half raised, and the large tears followed each other silently down her pale cheeks. There was yet another figure—two more—one was the youthful bridegroom. He sat perfectly immoveable, with his face buried in his hands; there was no sob, no expression of violent grief—not even one convulsive movement of agony. But his hair—those locks which when I had seen him last were dark and glossy as the raven's wing—were bleached as white as the snowy mantle on which his forehead was resting—and that mantle covered the lifeless form of Amy Ivansworth.

LORD BYRON.

D'Israeli's Essays on the Literary Characters, which had once belonged to Lord Byron, contained marginal notes in his hand writing. This book belongs now to Capt. F——. One or two of them are so curiously characteristic, that we copy them here. The first note is on a passage in which D'Israeli, in allusion to Lord Byron, traces his fondness for Oriental scenery to his having read Rycaut at an early age. On this Lord Byron observes, that he read *every book* relating to the east, before he was ten years old, including De Tott and Cantemir, as well as Rycaut. At that age, he says, that he *detested* all poetry, and adds, "When I was in Turkey, I was oftener tempted to turn Musulman than Poet; and have often regretted since that I *did not*." At page 99, D'Israeli says:—"The great poetical genius of our time has openly alienated himself from the land of his brothers." (Over the word brothers, his Lordship has written *Cains.*) "He becomes immortal in the *language of a people* whom he would *contemn*; he accepts with ingratitude the fame he loves more than life, and he is only truly great on that *spot of earth*, whose genius, when he is no more, will contemplate his shade in sorrow and in anger." Lord Byron has underlined several words in this passage, and writes thus in the margin:—"What was rumoured of me in that language, if *true*, I was unfit for England; and, if *false*, England was unfit for me. But 'there is a world elsewhere.' I have never for an instant regretted that country,—but often that I ever returned to it. It is not my fault that I am obliged to write in English. If I understood any present language, Italian for instance, equally well, I would write in it: but it will require ten years, at least, to form a style. No tongue so easy to acquire a little of, and so difficult to master thoroughly, as Italian." The next note is amusing. At page 342, is mentioned the anecdote of Petrarch, who, when returning to his native town, was informed that the proprietor of the house in which he was born, has *often* wished to make alterations in it; but that the towns-people had risen to insist that the house, consecrated by his birth, should remain unchanged: "a triumph," adds D'Israeli, "more affecting to Petrarch than even his coronation at Rome."—Lord Byron has written in the margin:—"It would have pained me more that the proprietor should *often* have wished to make alterations, than it would give me pleasure that the rest of Arezzo rose against his right: (for *right* he had)—the depreciation of the lowest of mankind is more painful, than the applause of the highest is pleasing. The sting of the scorpion is more in *torture*, than the possession of any thing short of Venus would be in rapture."

PUSH.

"Man still is man, and those who boldly dare,
Shall triumph over the sons of cold despair."

Riding the other day in a stage coach, all alone with an Irish gentleman, we became quite sociable, and he gave me this account of his life.

"When twenty years of age I was at school learning surveying and navigation. 'And do you mean to travel?' said my master. 'What think you of America?' said I; for we were then in Dungannon, county Tyrone, Ireland. 'America,' repeated he, 'America is a growing country—go, John, and behave yourself as becomes a true Irishman, and you may eat white bread in your old age, and drink a glass of old sherry.' At a little more than 21 I sailed from Cork, in the good ship Queen Dido, and landed in 37 days at New Castle. I hied me up to the city in a trice, and wandered through the streets a stranger for two days, when on the third, who should I happen to meet but Ned McClosky, an old townsman. 'By gracious!' said he, 'if this isn't our old friend John Varnham! When did you come? In what ship, honey? How were all at home? Why your cheek looks red as a potato, man. You'll grow white in this country, boy, but (running on without waiting for an answer,) what's your motto?' 'What's my motto?' enquired I, 'what is that?' 'A short bit of a sentence to direct you in life.—You'll have to take one. See,' continued he, touching a flask of whiskey which he carried, and pointing to a buxom looking huzzy that was just passing—'A short life and a merry one,' that's my motto. Good bye, John, I'll see you again,'—and away he flew, half seas over, bound for a short life, methought, whether for a merry or sad one, was a matter of doubt.

Going up Chesnut street—thinks I, does every man take a motto on setting out in life? What shall I choose? A motto! Let me see—when upon an inner door. I saw in large letters—PUSH.—'That shall be my motto, said I—and on the impulse of the moment, my right hand was on the door, my foot over the threshold, I found myself in the middle of an office of some sort. After pausing a moment, a genteel man stepped up and inquired my business. 'To tell the honest truth,' said I, 'none special with any one mortal man in particular, but I am an Irish lad, a perfect stranger, just come to America to seek my fortune.' 'Have you money?' said the gentleman. 'Nothing but five guineas, the gift of my angel mother,' said I, 'common learning, Irish honor, and a heart to be grateful to any one that will put me in a way to be useful.' 'Why,' said the man, smiling, 'I like your frankness, and really will venture to trust something to that face. You can write; very well—then copy that paper.' I did so, and found myself in a snug birth, with plenty to do for an industrious man—plenty to eat and drink for a temperate man—and satisfactory compensation for a reasonable man.

My employer was a scrivener, and sometimes dealt in the purchase of real estate on speculation. Hearing him deliberating, one day, doubtfully about a purchase, "Push," whispered my good genius. "It cannot fail, sir,' said I, and if I might be permitted I would gladly take half the bargain. 'On your luck and judgment, John,' said my employer. We bought the property, aided by a loan, and in ninety days realised a thousand pounds. I was now two and twenty; the bloom of my cheek had the freshness of youth and health—a pit or two of the small pox did not mar my good looks—my hair twisted about my forehead in clusters of curls, which, though I seemed careless about them, were matters of some little vanity, and I did not like to part with them; my skin under my sleeve was white as snow, and except that I was a little bow-kneed, (I had that from my grandfather, Sir Phelim) you would not find a properer person in a summer's day. 'Did you ever know an Irishman that had not a warm heart towards the ladies?' 'Not often, said I.' 'My good fortune,' continued he, 'in several bargains began to be rumored around; and as I went constantly to church with my master, several damsels looked kindly on me; one more especially, the daughter of a wealthy merchant over the way, and her brow it seemed to me relaxed from the prudish severity of an heiress, when her eye met mine. Push, said my good genius. 'And blessings on you my sweet damsel,' said I, half whispering as I took an opportunity to pass by her side, half a square on her way home from meeting one afternoon. 'And church is doubly pleasant when you and the like of you, attend morning and evening—No offence in saying so I hope, charming lady.' 'Me, sir!' replied she, but not very invitingly nor very angrily. Push, said my good genius, for my heart faultered a little. 'Who else but your bonny self, miss,' continued I, 'for that speaking eye and tell-tale lip—say that it is your mother's daughter who has a kind heart and gentle affection—and'——'Fie, Mr. Varnham,' said she, for it seems she knew my name—'I am sorry if there's any thing in my countenance so communicative as to warrant a gentleman who is almost a stranger, to address me in such a manner, and in such a place. No young woman should listen to that sort of address, certainly without a mother's leave.' And methought she half lingered instead of quickening her pace, to hear if I had any thing to reply. Push said my good genius. 'In Ireland, dearest,' said I, 'our fathers often make love going home from church, and if you would give me leave to ask your mother's approbation'——here I stammered in spite of my motto. 'O, as to that,' said the smiling girl, "you may say any thing to my mother you please.'

The same evening, returning from bathing in the Delaware, for the day had been sultry, a sudden bustle and cry of distress, arrested my attention in, at that hour, an unfrequented place. The cry of a fellow man in trouble is always, you know, a command to a true Irishman to Push. My cane was my shellalah; one villain reeled in an instant with a broken head, and the other, though twice my size, sunk beneath an arm that was nerved by humanity and duty. Assistance soon gathered, and on placing my prisoner in the hands of an officer, who should he wounded and bleeding before me but the honored father of——' 'Hab your sweetheart—the pretty damsel you had half courted coming from meeting?' 'The very same. I took him home, where he introduced me as the saviour of his life from robbers and murderers. In less time than a ship could sail to Cork and home again, I was Junior partner in the wholesale store, and the loveliest girl that has lived for a thousand years blessed me with her heart and hand. Thank God I have been prosperous in my basket and my store. Our children are a blessing to us, as I hope they will be an honour to their country, and we have enough for them and ourselves, and somewhat for the poor."

The stars that guide the wanderer right,
Are virtue fair and honor bright,
Be temperate, steady, just and kind,
Then push, and fortune you shall find.

So far as the story is a long one, I pray you, Messrs. Printers, to remember it is an Irishman's story. So far as I have any thing to say, I preserve the character of yours to serve.—*Village Record.*

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

Mr. Atkinson—Many pranks have been recorded as being the work of that most inimitable imitator, the monkey. It has been my desire to add a few anecdotes to those upon record. The following were related to me by a gentleman from St. Domingo, who was the owner of the animal of which I am about to speak. Should they be deemed worthy of publication, from the truth which prevails in the narration of them, by inserting them in your Olio you will greatly oblige your's, &c. C. G.——

A few of the feats of Jacko; a favourite Monkey.

The cook was one day very busy picking chickens and preparing them for roasting. Jacko heated on the window of the kitchen, paid particular attention to all of these operations. No further notice was taken of him till the next morning, when he was found diligently rolling in the ashes four small ducks, which he had picked and skewered, *secundum artem.*

His principal amusement was to set dogs to fighting. Sometimes, whilst walking on the roof of the house, he would perceive a strange dog on the plantation. He would immediately give a shrill cry, with which the dogs of the house were so well acquainted, as immediately to flock around him. The whole gang, with Jacko at their head, then sallied out to encounter and drive away the intruder. So soon as the combat was engaged, Jacko would run to some small hillock, some fence or some low tree, and there testify his joy by a laughter and chattering, interrupted only from time to time, to hiss the dogs on.

Having once, while accompanying his master on a visit, seen a gentleman's son take his lesson in writing, Jacko, the moment he rescinded his home, flew to the ink pot, daubed his paws well with the liquid it contained and proceeded to draw his pot hooks and ladles on a white bed quilt, which unfortunately was near him.

He was often seen in the garden, digging up plants and again burying them root upwards.

Some masons were busy repairing the ceiling of the apartment in which Jacko with his mistress usually passed the night. Jacko eyed their work with signs of great pleasure, and immediately running to the milk house he paddled up the butter and cream cheese together, and then plastered the wall with this mixture for several feet.

The exploit in which he showed the most instinct was in fishing. He was several times seen occupied in this employment—his method was this:—He placed a small basket in the water near the edge of a brook. After making it fast by piling stones behind it, he would go about ten yards above the basket; there getting into the water and agitating it very violently, he would suddenly leave this occupation; then running to the basket would smartly throw it upon the grass to a distance from the water. In this manner he never failed to obtain numbers of small fry which were driven into the basket by his agitation of the water. C. G.

THE CONTRAST.

It will be recollected by those who have perused the travels of Captain Basil Hall in this country, that as soon as he reached the Canada shore, new and more delightful prospects opened upon him. He found the climate to be mild, the scenery picturesque, the soil pre-eminently fruitful, and the government (owing to the superior excellence of monarchical institutions) altogether preferable to the mad democracy that ruled the vulgar and miserable people of the U. States. William Cobbett, who certainly entertains no very strong predilections in our favor, has given in his "Emigrant's Guide," recently published in England, a very different account of the British provinces. The following are his words:—"The English Colonies in North America form an immense extent of country, but with the exception of a small part of Canada, and here and there a little strip of land in New Brunswick, the whole is wretchedly poor—heaps of rocks, covered chiefly with fir trees. These countries are the offal of North America; they are the head, the shins, the shanks, the hoofs, of that part of the world; while the United States are the very loins, the well covered and well lined ribs, and the suet. People who know nothing of the matter, frequently observe that the United States will *take* our American colonies one of these days. This would be to act the wise part of a thief, who should come and steal a stone for the pleasure of carrying it about. These miserable Colonies, the whole of which do not contain, army, blacks, and all, equal to that of the single State of New York are fed, with the exception of Canada, chiefly by food brought from the United States. Flour, beef, pork, and even fresh meat, are brought into these countries from the United States; even *green peas*, and many other vegetables are carried from the United States, to regale the petty sovereigns who strut in that country, and are maintained by taxes raised in England. England has squandered hundreds of millions upon these countries; and if she were to withdraw the supplies of money that she now sends thither, the whole of them, with the exception of some tracts of Canada, would be abandoned in less than a year."

Sir—Should you think the facts which I am about to relate, (taken from a Macclesfield paper for August 1st, 1829,) worthy of insertion, you are at liberty to do so. I request it because, when travelling through England, I often noticed, when the English wished to tell an improbable story, they always inserted "American paper" underneath:—

There is growing in the garden of Mr. Bicknell, at Marston Magna, a cucumber of the extraordinary length of *twelve feet*; and which, from its healthy appearance, is expected to grow several feet longer.—*Bath Herald.*

Extraordinary Production of a Ewe.—Mr. John James, of Fourabrouy, near Bastle, has in his possession a ewe sheep, which, within twenty-two months, has produced nine lambs—viz: three black, three white, and three black; all of which she has reared.—*English paper.*

There is one thing, says Cobbett in his "Emigrant's Guide," which every English wife ought to be told, when a husband is proposing to emigrate, and that is, that the American husbands are the most indulgent in the world; but at the same time she ought to be told, that the American wives are the least presuming, the most docile, the least meddling, in their husband's affairs, and the most attentive to their own affairs, of all the women upon the face of the earth. America is a country full of writers and talkers upon politics; full of political quarrels and of angry political discussions; and I do not recollect that I ever heard a wife in America open her lips upon any such subject. They appear to have no pretensions to any right to meddle with their husbands concerns; and the husbands, on their part, are certainly the most gentle and the most indulgent in the world, but not more so than is merited by such wives. I never did know an American that was married to a French woman; though I have known several American women married to Frenchmen. This last does very well; but the other would produce strange work. Jonathan would certainly decamp or hang himself before the end of a month. At any rate, however, if this difficulty cannot be overcome by the English emigrant; if he meet with perverseness, and cannot completely subdue it and root it out on this side of the water, he will do well to remain; for it is the very devil to be baited and worried on the other side of the water; to be reminded every time the flies settle upon the preserved peaches, that they do not do this in old England; and to have to show your wit by observing that it would be difficult for them to do it in England; and to add the question, whether it were not as well to be annoyed by flies in the eating of preserved peaches, as not to have any peaches to eat?—To live in a state of petty civil warfare like this, and that, too, several hours in every day, in clear addition to the ordinary inconveniences of life, is too great a deduction even from the advantages attending a residence in America; and, therefore, unless a man be man enough to eradicate the perverseness on this side of the water, let him remain here and resign himself with the reflection, that he is one of those mortals that were predestinated to be the slaves of Boroughmongers.

PRESENT CONDITION OF LONDON.

The subjoined picture of the streets of London, we find in the Morning Herald:—"We have received a mass of letters of late, from various Correspondents, relative to the disgraceful condition of the streets of London at the present time, for want of an effective police. One of our Correspondents says, "It is hardly necessary to state that the hordes of abandoned women who now infest every thoroughfare of the metropolis, and its suburbs, have latterly, under the incessant and maddening stimulus of gin—assumed a character of hardened ferocity, and addicted themselves to habits of plunder, so systematic and atrocious as to render them at this moment the most dangerous and efficient agents in the 'march of demoralization.'" To the truth of this repulsive picture of the open, undisguised, and unrepressed depravity of the streets of this great metropolis of the "most moral country" in the world, we can give the testimony of our personal observation. The principal thoroughfares are absolutely taken possession of after dusk by gangs of licentious and drunken women. They obstruct passengers—insult modest females—disturb the peace of the neighbourhood with the most outrageous noises, and materially assist the pickpockets in their work of depredation. As to the "guardians of the night" in general, they seem to be in the pay of the brigands and their female accomplices, who "expect their evening prey." Our Correspondent proceeds to say, that "the reversal of the ameliorating influence of women in society, which the streets and public places of London exhibit, is undoubtedly to be ascribed to their inordinate passion for *gin* and *dress*—a passion every day increasing among our females of the lower ranks, and even infecting many of the middle classes—for the sake of indulging which, they scruple not to sacrifice every feeling and principle of their proper nature and duties."—There can be no doubt that the propensity for ardent spirits is alarmingly on the increase among both males and females in the working classes of London, and hence a copious accession of crime and disgusting immorality. Ever since Government lowered the duty on gin, that destructive beverage—that "liquid fire" which consumes both life and character and natural affection and the sense of decency—has been committing its physical and moral ravages, to a degree that at length threatens a very general demoralization of the mass of the people. It is among gin-drinkers that thieves principally recruit their forces, and from the same source comes a great deal of that female depravity that swarms all our streets, infests our parks and promenades, and fills our theatres with the odious exhibition of obtrusive unblushing vice.

In a letter from Paris, dated September 22, a correspondent of the London Sun says:—"The day before yesterday was the last and greatest day of the great annual fair of Saint Cloud, and the late unfavorable weather having been succeeded by a morning of delightful sunshine, I was induced, with a few friends, to mix in the crowd of well-dressed Parisians, who were hastening to enjoy the spectacle of the day in the immediate precincts of the Royal Palace. It was nearly four o'clock before our little party arrived on the ground: the market people and the dancers, the musicians, the jugglers, and the merry-go-rounds, were already in full activity; and the splendid water-works of the Palace having just began to play, the public enjoyment was at its height, when the unexpected appearance of a detachment of the Garde du Corps, followed soon afterwards by a train of Royal carriages, gave a new direction to the feelings of the crowd. For a short time the accustomed round of amusements were suspended; and I confess that I waited with some curiosity to see the manner in which the King and his good people of Paris should meet each other after the late unpopular change in the Government. Ever since the accession of the present Cabinet to power the two official Journals have persisted in contending that the opposition was mere *Journalism*, and that it had no foundation in the opinions of the people at large. As I could only judge of this reiterated averment from what I saw and heard in the circles to which I happen to have access, I was not sorry to witness the test of its truth, which was about to be exhibited. I hastened, therefore, to the front of the Palace, where the declivity of the ground and the division of the esplanade afforded me an excellent opportunity of observing the features of the Royal Party, as they slowly approached, and of remarking the movements of the crowd. The first carriage contained the King, the Dauphin, the Dauphiness, the Duchess de Berri, the little Duke de Bourdeaux, and Mademoiselle. Four other carriages followed, containing the Officers of the Household, the attendants of the Prince, and the Ladies in Waiting of the Princesses. In the aspect of the King there was evidently, from the first, an air of stiffness and constraint, not by any means habitual to Charles the Tenth. The free and unconcerned manner of the Dauphin, who looks much more like the brother than the son of the King, bore no such indication; but the deportment of the Dauphiness, who has been said by some one to be the only man of the family, was still more characteristic of displeasure than that of his Majesty was of nervous anxiety. The prim but puny figure of the little Duke de Bourdeaux, standing on a stool in the bottom of the carriage, seemed to tell of the lessons of royalty he had been receiving in the anti-chamber, while the pale and placid features of his mother seemed to say, that she at least saw no more in the scene than in any ordinary pageant. On passing the gate in the middle of the esplanade, a feeble attempt was made by three or four voices to raise the accustomed cry of '*Vive le Roi*,' but meeting with no responsive feeling in the great body of the people, it was followed by a dead and ominous silence. The men, indeed, were all uncovered, and nothing was said or done to afford any active indication of disloyalty or disrespect; but it was clear, from the aspect of the Royal party and the cold reception they met with throughout their two hours' progress among the people in the park, that the governors and the governed were far from being well contented with each other."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Constantinople to his friend in London, dated September 3d, 1829.

"My dear S.—I wrote to —— when about to land at the Dardanelles, about the 21st of last month, and as I cannot find time now, pray say that I am safely arrived, and comfortably fixed in the Turkish capital. My ill luck pursued me as to contrary winds, and I was six days and nights coming from the Dardanelles in an open boat, touching at almost every town on the way, by which means I had an excellent opportunity of seeing the real state of the war.—Throughout the whole distance, of about one hundred and sixty miles, the roads, the paths, and the boats were covered with Turks, chiefly Asiatics, flying from the seat of war, and selling their arms, horses, &c.; the peasants, also, were flying with their effects into Asia, wherever they could find the means, and we were often obliged to start speedily from watering or landing places, to prevent our boat being taken forcible possession of, which, thanks to a double-barrel gun and pistol, remained in my service. I was surprised to see such a general defection amongst the Turks, at a moment, too, when the sacred standard is hoisted; but the war is most unpopular to the Turks in general, on account of the destruction of the Janissaries, and the attempt at European discipline; besides which the Greek population leans to Russia, nor is the Sultan any great favourite, on account of the late heavy taxes; and the Russians, who know the real state of things (from the Greeks,) have increased the discontent by not making prisoners latterly, telling the Turks they were at war with the Sultan, and not with the people, and to retire to their homes; which injunction they were obeying faithfully as I came along, for I was not only amongst them, but had frequent conversations with the retiring combatants, who were too numerous to feel ashamed; nor were they badly received in the towns on the European side when embarking, because the people of these places had already played the same trick. Under these circumstances, it was no surprise to me to find, on arriving at the capital on the 30th, that there remained with the Sultan and the sacred Standard scarcely 8,000 men, encamped opposite my window, close to the town, with the Russians in possession of Adrianople, their ancient capital. The force that took possession of that place was only at first nine thousand men, and General Diebitsch thought it prudent to detain a messenger sent to him from Baron Muffling two days, lest his weakness might be known. He has now between 20 and 30,000 troops, nearly all that crossed the Balkan—an operation which must have proved ruinous, with Schumla in his rear, if there had been any real resistance to be expected in his front—whereas, all was spiritless, and the whole number killed, by the Russian accounts, in the last month, did not exceed three hundred Turks."

A LONDON paper states that two active members of PARLIAMENT have resolved to attempt, at the next session, to procure the abolition of arrests for trifling debts. To show the necessity of some such measure these facts are mentioned respecting the WHITE-CROSS STREET PRISON:—"The Court of Requests' warrants are daily crowding this prison with unfortunate individuals. Some days ago a poor woman, named Elizabeth Cauley, was arrested for the sum of 1s. 3½d., and locked up. The costs amounted to five times the amount of the debt, and the prisoner was actually, when she entered the prison, without the means of buying a morsel of bread. The sentence is twenty days' imprisonment, and while she remains in prison the city incurs an expence for her maintainance of 7s. per week. On the same day were locked up two labouring men, who were taken away from their work, and whose places are permanently supplied. The debt of the one is 14s. 7d., and that of the other is 8s. 2d.—The costs upon the three arrests amount to 1l. 2s. 6d., and they are preparing to join their families, who have been since their confinement living upon parochial bounty. Even the common turnkeys about the prison are shocked at the inhuman manner in which Court of Requests' creditors, especially the tallymen, exercise the dreadful power with which the law arms them. There are now between 90 and 100 of those poor insolvents in the prison. In the last twelve months, 1,500 had to pay paltry sums by imprisonment for certain periods; but it happens that the Corporation of London has not only to feed but to nurse numbers of the poor debtors, and frequently the expence incurred in medicines far exceeds the amount of the debts for which the patients are imprisoned."

The ENGLISH Solicitor-General, Sir E. B. SUGDEN, lately visited the Fleet Prison, to examine into the condition of the prisoners confined for contempts of the Court of Chancery. The BRITISH TRAVELLER says:—

Every Chancery prisoner in the place was summoned, save one, and received from the Solicitor-General some of them advice, others advice and pecuniary assistance, and others were promised that they should be liberated during the ensuing Term. Among those who presented themselves, there were some who must have made a deep impression on the feelings of Sir Edward. Two miserable beings, one of whom is wholly, and the other partially insane, and who are severally nick-named in the prison "the Lord Chancellor" and "the Vice-Chancellor," were both questioned by the Solicitor-General. The "Lord Chancellor," whose name is Robert Arthur, when asked why he was imprisoned, replied with the vacant stare of insanity and starvation—folding his arms like a stage hero—"Here! why they put me here to take care of me. I must not go out, my masters want me." What the half witted and three parts starved "Vice-Chancellor," whose name is Scaife, replied, we know not.

A poor old man of the name of Morgan, upwards of 70 years of age, who had been a labourer in Wales, earning about 7s. a week, was called before Sir Edward, and when asked why he was confined, replied, "I don't know what they put me here for; they gave me a bit o' paper ten years before they sent me to prison, and then they wanted me to swear a man were my uncle who wasn't." The Solicitor-General said that could not be. The poor old man persisted it was so; and it was explained to Sir Edward by a gentleman who had possession of the papers relative to the case, that it was literally true.—The plaintiff's solicitor had entered an appearance for him, and drawn up an answer, which Morgan would not sign. This miserable victim to contempt of Chancery, had been torn from his wife and eight children, and incarcerated in the Fleet ever since July, 1827, for no other cause than refusing to swear, in a cause in which he had no interest whatever, that a man was his uncle whom he knew not to be so. The Solicitor-General said he would speak to the Clerk in Court about it.

A gentleman, of a very different class to most of the rest, was recognised by the Solicitor-General as one against whom he had often acted, in the great cause of "Dew and Clark." Mr. Clark had little occasion to explain his truly hard case. He had been left by an uncle a large fortune, to the prejudice of a daughter, to whom a small annuity was bequeathed, as she had married against her father's wishes. The will was upset by the Ecclesiastical Court, and Mr. Clark, while an appeal was pending, was seized for contempt, and has been imprisoned more than two years and a half. He was thus deprived of property and liberty by being left a large fortune.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

The editor of the LONDON SPECTATOR, in the subjoined paragraph, speculates on O'CONNELL's probable success in the HOUSE of COMMONS:—"Daniel O'Connell is regarded by many as a mere mob declaimer—as one whom the influence of the House of Commons will speedily reduce to silence and insignificance. We admit the trying nature of that atmosphere, but when it is fatal to a sickly and cockered constitution, it has very little effect on a healthy and vigorous one. Men who have nothing but pretence to support them, must soon find their level in an assembly that, with all its imperfections, contains so much wit, learning, and industry. But Mr. O'Connell is no one-eyed monarch of the blind; he is not great among the little men of his own land merely; he is a shrewd, hard headed, hard-working lawyer, with great knowledge of books, and greater knowledge of men; his originally strong powers of mind matured by long practice in a course but not efficient in school. At once bold and insinuating, he can employ, in order to carry a favorite position, all the resources of bullying and blandishment; and when a coup-de-main fails, he has all the patience and perseverance requisite for a systematic approach. Mr. O'Connell is a radical reformer, in which capacity he will find a few coadjutors and little sympathy in the House. With perhaps the exception of Hume, we can hardly point to a real, thorough-going reformer, among the 658. That gentleman has, indeed, with undeviating consistency, advocated reform on all occasions; a pound reform when he could get it, a penny reform if better might not be. We daresay he will go along with Mr. O'Connell, as he has done with all who have hitherto endeavoured to give practical purity to the House of Commons. But Hume will receive more help than he gives. To the capacity for continuous application, the disregard of those trifling pleasures that check the current of other men's usefulness, the bluntness of sensibility on which disappointment makes little impression, and the dogged perseverance which stops short at no obstacle which time and application can remove to all these, which make Mr. H. so great a bore to the impatient few, and so great a blessing to the patient many, O'Connell joins a loftier enthusiasm, more knowledge of the world, more fertility of expedients, greater learning, and eloquence immeasurably superior. To the small band of which Mr. Hume is the leader, or rather the rallying point, Mr. O'Connell will doubtless join himself. He says he will enter the House with the Speaker and retire with him—and he will keep his word.—With half a dozen of such men perpetually lying in wait "to entrap the unwary," it is not going too far to say, that much more rarely than at present could an monstrous or absurd measure pass the House. On the great question of Law reform, which Mr. O'Connell has pledged himself to promote, he will be a most able and most useful counter. To this question many of our best members can bring little except their votes; but the member for Clare comes loaded with information collected during a long and brilliant career in the Irish Courts. When men who have realized a fortune by the law come forward to point out the defects of its administration, they cannot fail of its being heard. O'Connell's election is the addition of a new element to Parliament. He is purely a man of the people—as much identified with their feelings and interest as Cobbett himself, while his professional studies, have, to a certain degree, softened down the ruggedness of a genius not originally cast in a mould of classic elegance, and given him a polish of manner and dignity of bearing which Cobbett very properly despises, as he despises every thing else he does not possess. We incline to think that O'Connell will have great weight in the house; nor should we be vastly surprised to find, by degrees, the remains of the old Tories marshalling themselves under his banners, and Mr. Saddler of Leeds aiding with his florid eloquence the rough and vigorous oratory of the ex-leader of the Association.

COUNT DIEBITSCH.

The LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE says of Count DIEBITSCH:—"The political importance of the events which have signalized the recent campaign in the east of Europe, have, by a singular fatality, served to withdraw the general observation from the merits of the individual to whom they ought in fairness to be ascribed.—The person to whom we allude as being thus robbed of a portion of his well-earned reputation, in some degree, by the very splendour of his own achievements, will at once be recognized as the Count Diebitsch, the Commander-in-Chief of the victorious Russian army. It may not be generally known, that the appointment of this Officer to the supreme command, was the exclusive act of the Emperor—that the nomination excited considerable discontent, in the first instance, because the person selected was not a native Russian; and in the next, because he was advanced over the heads of many who felt themselves stigmatised by a distinction conferred upon a foreigner, by what they called a disgraceful acknowledgment of the want of native military merit. At the outset, these discontents assumed rather an alarming appearance, and it was necessary to make some examples to check a spirit of insubordination which threatened to become contagious. But it only an act of justice to acknowledge that the very earliest operations of the late campaign were, by all competent judges, admitted to be a full justification of the unusual and somewhat ungracious nomination made by the Emperor. For what we have above stated we have the testimony of a gallant officer just returned from the seat of war, and we know that the high opinion he has expressed of the talents of the Commander of the Russian army is supported by the suffrage of the greatest living Master of the Art of War, who has within the last few days expressed himself in the following terms:—'I don't know which is to be the most admired, the original plan of the campaign, or the combination of skill, courage, and caution, with which it has been conducted; but this I do know, that this single campaign places Diebitsch at the very head of his profession.'—We shall not attempt to weaken such a testimony by any commentary; but if the old apothegm, *laudari a laudato Viro*, has any weight, assuredly the victorious General must feel the value of such an encomium from such a quarter."

BONAPARTE AND BERNADOTTE.

Bourrienne, in an unpublished *livraison* of his interesting Memoirs, states that Bonaparte never forgave Bernadotte for not having seconded his plans at the time of the overthrow of the Directory.

"Time (he says) served only to increase this feeling of ill-will; and the further Napoleon advanced towards absolute power, the more he seemed to dislike those who had refused to support him in the outset of his adventurous career. At the same time, the persons about the First Consul, who were well versed in the art of flattery, took care to multiply reports and accusations against Bernadotte. I recollect one day when there was to be a grand audience at the Tuileries, Bonaparte was so much out of humour that I could not help inquiring what had disturbed him. 'I can restrain myself no longer (said he angrily), I will read Bernadotte a lesson to day. He will be here, of course, and he shall have a reprimand, happen what will. It is time to have an end of this.'

"I never saw the First Consul so furiously out of temper. He was so exceedingly violent that I dreaded the hour appointed for the audience. He left me to descend to the grand saloon, but I managed to get down before him. Luckily the very first person I beheld was Bernadotte—he was alone, and standing in the embrasure of a window, looking out on the Carousal. 'General,' said I, running up to him, 'go away, I entreat you. I have good reasons for giving you this advice, as I will explain to you by and by.' Bernadotte, seeing my extreme eagerness of manner, and aware of the sentiments of esteem and friendship I entertained for him, consented to withdraw. I was heartily glad of it, for I knew the General's high spirit and keen sense of honour well enough, to be convinced that he would not endure the smart rebuff which Bonaparte had prepared for him. My scheme was attended by all the success I hoped for. The First Consul suspected nothing, and merely perceived he had missed his victim. When the reception was over, he said to me, 'Would you believe it, Bourrienne? Bernadotte did not come.' 'So much the better for him, General,' replied I. Nothing more was said on the subject. The First Consul, on ascending to the apartments of Josephine, found me in his cabinet, and consequently he could suspect nothing; besides, my negociation with Bernadotte did not occupy five minutes. Bernadotte has always been very grateful for the little service I rendered him on this occasion.—*Court Journal.*

MYSTERIOUS TRANSACTION

The public may recollect an advertisement appearing in some of the papers about six months ago respecting a young lady who disappeared from her friends, and of whom nothing was heard for a considerable time, except a letter from the lady herself, stating that she was well, but in confinement, and unable to describe where or by whom detained. This, of course, excited her friends, who had given her over for lost, conceiving she had met with some untimely death, to renew their search, but every means taken to discover the place of her seclusion proved equally unsuccessful as before the receipt of the letter; but on the evening of the 22nd of last month, to the surprise and joy of her friends, she returned home in good health, though she had been closely confined in one room ever since the evening she disappeared. One evening in March last, as she was passing through Portmans-square, two men suddenly seized hold of her by the arms, and, putting a large silk handkerchief over her eyes and mouth, conveyed her to a coach which was waiting in the square. She was so dreadfully terrified when put into the coach that she instantly fainted away, and remembers nothing further till she recovered. The bandage being removed from her eyes she found herself in a room with two gentlemen and an old lady, who were standing over her, when she asked them if it was their intention to murder her? to which they replied, that it was not their wish to do her the smallest injury, and shortly afterwards the two men disappeared, having briefly informed her that she was brought there by the order of a "gentleman." On their departure she interrogated the old lady, who also said that she was brought there by the direction of a gentleman who was determined to make her his bride; that she would shortly see him, and in the meantime would be treated with the utmost respect, and supplied with every thing to make her happy. Day after day passed on, and no gentleman appeared; one of the men frequently came there, and conversed with the old woman; but nothing transpired from their conversation either to give her the least idea of the motives for her being thus forced away, or at the instigation of whom, though the old lady still persevered in the same story of "the gentleman's" being determined to have her. The room in which she was confined was very small, and the windows, which were barred with iron, looked against a high brick wall, and she heard very little noise. Things passed on in this manner till the 22nd of last month, when, about eleven o'clock at night, two men came to the house together, and informed her that her captivity was at an end; "the gentleman" being so dangerously ill, had ordered them to restore her to her friends; and putting a 50*l.* note into her hands, which "the gentleman," they said, begged her to accept, they bound a handkerchief over her eyes, led her up to a number of steps, put her into a carriage, and, after being driven about for the space of an hour, she was set down at midnight in York-st. Portman square, the handkerchief being first taken from her eyes, and the carriage instantly drove off at the most furious rate. Recovering in a few moments from her surprise she proceeded to the house of her sister in Oxford-st. whose feelings at seeing her are better conceived than described. Not the smallest clue at present remains that is likely to unravel this mysterious transaction, the precautions taken by the individuals who seized the lady preventing her having the most distant idea to what part of the town she was carried. Time may, perhaps, bring it to light. The lady in question is of a very respectable family in Yorkshire, and was on a visit to her sister in town.

Evening Post.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

Price—$2 50 per annum—payable in advance.
$3 00 do. if not paid during the year.
$1 25 for six months—in advance.
Papers discontinued only at the option of the Publisher, when arrearages are due.

*** Small notes of solvent banks received at par value for Subscriptions, &c. by mail.

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

We have before us the fourth number of this valuable publication. It contains the usual variety of instructive matter, and may be referred to with advantage by all classes of readers. Accompanying the present number the proprietors have issued a prospectus, setting forth the objects of their Journal; and containing a recommendation, signed by the Professors in the University of Pennsylvania, and a large proportion of the Clergy in this city. This recommendation will amply satisfy all, who require satisfaction on the subject, that the work is useful, and entirely free from any objection on the score of delicacy.

"We approve of the plan on which the publication, entitled the "Journal of Health" is conducted, and believe, that it is calculated to be useful, by enlightening public opinion on a subject of high importance to the welfare of society. The numbers which have appeared, evince talent, and may be viewed as a pledge of the continued usefulness of the publication, while conducted by its present editors. We, therefore, feel no hesitation in recommending it to public patronage.

Philadelphia Oct. 13, 1829.

N. Chapman, M. D.
Wm. P. Dewees, M. D. } Professors in the University of Pennsylvania.
Thos C. James, M. D. }
Wm. E. Horner, M. D. }
John C. Otto, M. D.
Thos. T. Hewson, M. D.
Franklin Bache, M. D.
James Montgomery, D. D. Rector of St. Stephen's Church.
Wm. H. De Lancey, D. D. Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.
B. B. Smith, Editor of the Philadelphia Recorder, and Rector of Grace Church.
G. T. Bedell, Rector of St. Andrew's Church.
James Abercrombie, D. D. Assistant Minister of Christ Church and St. Peter's.
George Weller.
Jackson Kemper, D. D. Assistant Minister of Christ Church and St. Peter's.
Thomas H. Skinner, D. D. Pastor of the Fifth Presbyterian Church.
Wm. M. Engles, Pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church.
John Hughes, Pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church.
Michael Hurley, Pastor of St. Augustine Catholic Church.
Wm. H. Furness, Pastor of the First Congregational Church.
W. T. Brantley, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, and Editor of the Columbian Star.
Jno. L. Dagg, Pastor of the Fifth Baptist Church.
Solomon Higgins, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Union Church.
Manning Force, Pastor of St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church."

Communication.

The Consecration of the Temple of the Second New Jerusalem Church of Philadelphia, in Fourth, below German street, took place on last Lord's Day morning. The Rev. M. B. Roche, Pastor of the said Church, officiated, assisted by the Revd's. Mr. Hargrove, of Baltimore, Mr. Carll, of this city, and Mr. Worrell, of Frankford. The Temple was crowded long before the time appointed; and it may safely be said, that there never was an occasion of a similar nature, which produced a happier effect, or gave more general satisfaction. After the service of Consecration was ended, the Choir sang in a handsome style the beautiful Anthem, "I was glad when they said unto me we will go into the House of the Lord." The Pastor, Mr. Roche, next addressed the congregation with an eloquent and an appropriate Sermon; and, in the course of his remarks, displaced the prejudices of many, which they held against the doctrines of the Church. The services of the morning were concluded with another appropriate Anthem, which elicited much praise. Mr. Carll officiated in the afternoon, and the Rev. Mr. Hargrove in the evening. The text of the latter was, "*Worship God*"—and I can say for myself, that I never heard a text better handled, or a Sermon which gave such general satisfaction. He appears to be a gentleman of upwards of ninety years of age, and of course possessing its accompanying infirmities. Never were the feelings of a congregation more excited, as when the venerable Divine, in the midst of his Sermon, labouring under his nervous affection, requested them "to excuse the infirmities of old age." It seemed as if his hearers would have openly applauded, but for the place in which they were.

This Society have heretofore, for nearly seven years, held their meetings of worship in the Commissioners' Hall of Southwark, exposed to every inconvenience to which the place is subject; but having within the last two years greatly increased in numbers, they have, during this last summer, rented a Temple of their own; which, for its simplicity, neatness, and chasteness of style, does them credit—and may be shown as a good example of the improvement of Southwark. The painting in the arch over the Pulpit, is a representation of the New Jerusalem descending from God out of Heaven—which is very appropriate and becoming.

The Temple (as I have learnt) will hereafter be opened for Worship on every Lord's Day, morning and evening. G.

MYSTERIOUS TRANSACTION.

The public may recollect an advertisement appearing in some of the papers about six months ago respecting a young lady who disappeared from her friends, and of whom nothing was heard for a considerable time, except a letter from the lady herself, stating that she was well, but in confinement, and unable to describe where or by whom detained. This, of course, excited her friends, who had given her over for lost, conceiving she had met with some untimely death, to renew their search, but every means taken to discover the place of her seclusion proved equally unsuccessful as before the receipt of the letter; but on the evening of the 22nd of last month, to the surprise and joy of her friends, she returned home in good health, though she had been closely confined in one room ever since the evening she disappeared. One evening in March last, as she was passing through Portmans-square, two men suddenly seized hold of her by the arms, and, putting a large silk handkerchief over her eyes and mouth, conveyed her to a coach which was waiting in the square. She was so dreadfully terrified when put into the coach that she instantly fainted away, and remembers nothing further till she recovered. The bandage being removed from her eyes she found herself in a room with two gentlemen and an old lady, who were standing over her, when she asked them if it was their intention to murder her? to which they replied, that it was not their wish to do her the smallest injury, and shortly afterwards the two men disappeared, having briefly informed her that she was brought

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EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

There were 74 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week—36 were of adults, and 38 children, 18 of which were under one year of age; 11 from the Alms House, and 11 people of colour, are included.

A fine Newfoundland dog, accustomed to haunt Chesnut street wharf, on the Schuylkill, was seen, on Saturday, peering into the old basin as if he spied a treasure at the bottom. At length he made a plunge; went under, and came out with what our informant calls a thundering big eel in his mouth. He took it home, and had it cooked for supper, stuffed with sage, &c., according to Izaak Walton; an author, by the way, whom any of our booksellers, with capital enough to wait three years for his returns, would do well to reprint.

An oysterman was lately fined two dollars and a half for throwing his shells into the street.—He averred it was a hard case, but was reminded that he got his living out of hard cases.

A gentleman of this city is now procuring subscriptions to a likeness of Henry Clay, to be drawn on stone, under the direction of Mr. Childs, by Albert Newsam, the deaf and dumb artist. It will be printed at the lithographic establishment of Messrs. Pendleton, Kearney and Childs, on the best paper and in their very best style.

The Corporation of Southwark advertise for a loan of $7350, at interest not exceeding 5 per cent. redeemable Jan. 1, 1840. T. J. Grover, at No. 21 Christian street, will receive proposals till 4, P. M. on the 14th inst.

The Governors of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire, have, by their several proclamations, appointed Thursday, the 26th of November, as a day of *Thanksgiving* in their respective states.

An English brass founder has construcoted a steam engine which only weighs one ounce!—The cylinder is one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter. The engine is perfect in all its parts, and works with precision.

The Gettysburg Sentinel states that there are two apple trees at the residence of Mr. A. Winrott, about 4 miles from that place, which yielded, this season, two crops of Apples—and were, last week, in blossom for the third time.

Michael Schultz, of Fredonia, Chautauque co N. Y., while cutting up corn with a knife, cut himself so severely near the knee, that he bled to death immediately.

Mrs. Eunice Dexter, while riding through Shelby, Orleans county, N. Y. in a wagon, was thrown out and killed, by the starting of her horse, owing to the sudden barking of a dog.

The lines of stages between Baltimore and Washington City, are hereafter to run through in five hours, instead of about seven hours, as heretofore. Dr. P. Bradley, late second assistant Postmaster General, is engaged as Agent of these lines.

Mr. Noadiah Rockwell, Jr. Middletown, Conn. has for sale ever-bearing raspberry bushes, from the banks of the Mississippi. They begin to bear early in the Spring and continue until frost comes, the fruit in its various stages appearing upon the same twig.

He, says the New York American, who steals a newspaper, having abundant means to buy one, must have within him, very strongly, the instinct of theft.

A letter from Fayetteville, N. C., states that the export of cotton from that place for the past year, ending October 1, 1829, was 20,000 bales.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company are said to be selling coal, delivered at the tide waters of the Hudson (at Bolton, we presume, 100 miles from New York,) for eight dollars per ton. Freight, porterage, and waste to New-York, would probably add $1 50, making the cost, delivered at that city, $9 50.

A most awful conflagration was probably prevented a few nights since, at Cincinnati, by the timely discovery of two barrels of ashes being ignited under the stair case of a valuable manufactory opposite the New Jerusalem Church.

A cherry radish was raised this season in the garden of Mr. Epaphras Clark, Middletown, Conn. weighing 9 lbs.

The gypsies in France steal pigs by holding a red herring under the nose, when the animal, attracted by the powerful scent, follows them. This method of luring a pig is an improvement on the English practice of *giving a spit to catch a herring.*

Dr. Buchanan died at New-Orleans on the 3d inst. of wounds received by being thrown from his gig, the horse being frightened by a kite.

A committee of the legislature of Tennessee have recommended the impeachment of Judge NATHANIEL W. WILLIAMS of that state.

The store of Messrs. Hall & Davidson, of Fredericktown, Md. was broken open on the night of last Friday, and several valuable articles taken from it. Two men have been arrested and confined in the gaol of that county on suspicion. A list of stores in New-York was found in their possession, containing the numbers of the buildings and the names of the streets.

A person was taken up in Fredericktown, on Monday night last, for passing counterfeit United States' bills of the Richmond Branch Bank. We understand, says the Examiner, they were of the denomination of $50 and $100.

The returns from 44 counties, and from this city, made Mr. Wolf's majority 36,506. Six small counties are to be heard from.

Mr. E. Forrest closed in New York, on Friday evening, one of the most successful engagements he has ever fulfilled. The average receipts of his nights, was one thousand dollars; and on the occasion of his benefit, they were THIRTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY DOLLARS.

A squash grew this season in the garden of Mr. Alfred Francis, Wethersfield, Conn. which weighed 125 lbs.

The Danish Government have decreed, and the decree does them honour, that "Every Deaf and Dumb infant born in the kingdom, shall receive the education necessary to render him a useful member of society."

It is stated in a London paper that nothing has so great a tendency to produce hydrophobia in dogs as putrid meat.

Dawe, the English Portrait Painter, who has just returned from Russia, is said to have realized an immense fortune there.

Mr. Eugene Marchand, warden of the port of New Orleans, an old and highly respectable inhabitant, borrowed a skiff, lately, on pretence of crossing the river, and, after he had got some distance from the shore, threw himself overboard, and was drowned.

Straw paper is now used for papering parlours, &c. A gentleman who speaks from personal observation, assures us that he has seen no hangings more beautiful.

General Lafayette has lately come into possession of a large property under the indemnity law, being the fortune of his own and his wife's family, of which the revolution had deprived them.

The amount of personal property assessed in N. York is about forty millions.

Experiments with a Thermometer at a well at the Montpelier Salt Works. Degrees in the open air 70, in the water of the river 45. In sediment taken 800 feet below the surface, 49. In water 500 feet below the surface, 48. In water at the top of the well, 48.

In North Adams, the natural water privileges are equal to any town in New England. There are 17 cotton and woollen manufactories, besides machine shops, grist, saw, and other mills, yet leaving numerous excellent sites unoccupied.—There are 829 inhabitants (males 373, females 456) mostly within the circumferance of a mile.

It appears from the report of the Bank Committee of the Vermont Legislature, that the amount of paper now in circulation by the several Banks of that State, is $689,281. Specie and bills of other Banks, and deposits in Boston and New York, $428,820.

We saw (says the Bel-Air Citizen) a few days since a gourd, raised this season by a coloured man, in this neighbourhood, which weighs forty-five pounds, and measures four feet ten inches in circumference.

The Pensacola paper, states that Lieut. Tattnall, who recently sailed from Florida in the U. S. sloop Florida, will survey the Tortugas for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of making it a naval station for the West India Squadron.

A London paper of Sept. 24, mentions as a singular fact, that an American vessel was then taken on board in the London docks a cargo of Surat cotton wool for China.

An iron boat, built by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, made a voyage last week from Mauch Chunk to Trenton, and back to Easton, up the channel of the Delaware, to the entire satisfaction of her owners.

Wild Ducks have already made their appearance in the waters of the Chesapeake in great numbers. At the head of the bay they are much more abundant than ordinary. On Saturday the Baltimore market had a full supply, at cheap rates.

A potato weighing five pounds and four ounces was produced this year in Cecil county, Md.

John Mulkey was committed to the jail in Worcester, Mass. on Tuesday week, upon a charge of having murdered Edward Powers on the night of the 25th ult. in Charlton. The deceased and the prisoner were both foreigners.

The New-York City Inspector reports the deaths of 102 persons during the past week, viz. 26 men, 17 women, 33 boys and 26 girls—of whom 46 were under five years of age.

The celebrated Synod of Ulster, in Ireland, has recently been divided, by a withdrawal of the Unitarians, upon an agreement to proportion to them the funds and to secure to them their usual rights.

A writer to the Virginia Convention, at Richmond, writes that Mr. John Randolph, notwithstanding what he calls his "church yard cough," looks much better than he did at the last session of Congress.

The interments in Baltimore during the past week amounted to 31—males 21—females 10.—13 of whom were under five years of age.

It is stated in a recent publication in England by Mr. Christopher Anderson, that there are in Ireland 3,740,217 persons who understand only the Irish language.

Of 48 Banks in Rhode Island all have made returns to the Legislature except the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at Pawtucket, which has failed, and Mount Hope Bank, Bristol, which the Committee say they understand has made no discounts, and is about winding up its concerns.

Letters from New Orleans, dated October 10th, say there is not a case of yellow fever in the city.

The Legislature of Rhode Island have postponed the subject of a City Charter for Providence, till the next session.

The Quebec Star says, "in the course of thirty years the shipping of this port has increased from eighty or ninety vessels in a season, to upwards of eight hundred."

The Portsmouth, N. H. Journal alludes to the extreme drought which prevails in that vicinity:—"The principal streams which run into Piscataqua river, such as the Exeter, the Salmon Falls, the Cocheco, and Lamprey river, are lower than they were ever before known to be; and the consequence is, that the operations of the great manufacturing establishments on those streams, at Somersworth, Dover, and Newmarket, are suspended a large portion of the time."

At Providence, R. I. on Monday last, Winslow Cozzens took a gun, and went out, as he said, to shoot ducks. Near India Bridge, John Saunders, with whom he had had a difference, came towards him, when Cozzens fired, and wounded the other dangerously in the head.—Both were oystermen. Cozzens was committed to jail.

The Columbia County Register mentions that, on Friday evening last, near Espytown, a travelling wagon, in which were a gentleman and a lady, with several children, was assailed by a gang of canal workmen, who handled the gentleman and the driver pretty roughly. Several of the men have been arrested.

On Thursday last, a yoke of oxen, and a cart laded with bricks, fell through the canal bridge at New Haven.

The two High Schools of New York now contain between four and five hundred boys, and above three hundred girls. The compensation to teachers exceeds twelve thousand dollars.

A history of China, translated from the Chinese of Choo-Foo-Teze, by P. P. Thoms, many years resident at Macao, in China, is announced for publication in London. It will extend, according to the Chinese chronology, from B. C. 3000 to the reign of Minta, A. D. 300.

The verdict of a coroner's jury on the body of Mary Eagan, who died suddenly at Eastport, Me. on the 24th ult. was that she came to her death by blows inflicted by her husband. Eagan has been arrested.

A Miss Melius, stated in the advertisement to be a native of South Carolina, seven feet high, is exhibiting herself in London. This lady beats the Canadian Giant all hollow, and her form is said to be distinguished for its elegant symmetry, as well as for its extraordinary altitude.

The civil suits by Messrs. Stanton and Fitzgibbon against Mr. Carey, the editor of the York, U. C. Observer, for libel, have both failed before juries. The damages in each case were laid at 500*l.*

The Augusta, Geo. Courier of the 26th ult. says—"Our River has risen this morning at least three feet."

A quarry of soap-stone is now worked near Fishkill, much harder than any that has been found: when polished it resembles the *verde antique.*

The Baltimore Farmer earnestly recommends the cultivation of sweet Almonds, European Hazlenuts, Spanish Chesnuts, and English Walnuts, in the United States.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

JOHN GEORGE SCHMARTZ, to be Consul of the United States in the Austrian Empire.

ASA WORTHINGTON, of New York, to be Consul of the United States at Lima, and for the ports of Peru, vice William Radcliff removed.

JOSEPH W. E. WALLACE, to be Consul of the United States at San Antonio, in Mexico, vice David Dixon, resigned.

JOHN M. BOWERS, of Alabama, to be Consul of the United States at Guayaquil in Mexico, vice Charles Douglas, resigned.

EDWARD J. WEST, to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States to the Republic of Peru.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-JERSEY.

On Friday last the legislature of New Jersey, in joint ballot, elected GARRET D. WALL, Esq. Governor of that State, vice Isaac H. Williamson, Esq. He has, however, declined the appointment.

The following persons were appointed prosecutors of the pleas—Robert Campbell, Bergen; William C. Morris, Warren; William Thompson, Somerset; Peter I. Clarke, Hunterdon, Jos. W. Scott, Middlesex; Robert L. Armstrong, Gloucester; L. Q. C. Elmer, Cumberland and Cape May.

The following were appointed Clerks—Elias Vanarsdale, jr. Essex; Joseph Kille, Salem; Leavy Foster, Cape May.

A man employed in blasting rocks near the line of the Ohio Rail-road met with a serious accident yesterday. We learn that while he was engaged in charging a rock, the powder took fire, and a portion of it was blown so directly into his face as to burn it in a shocking manner, and, there is reason to fear, to deprive him entirely of sight. Another workman, close at hand at the time of the explosion, escaped with comparatively slight injury.—*Baltimore American.*

Honorable Integrity.—It is most honorable to the integrity of the Nantucket ship-master that a capital of nearly $2,000,000 is employed in the remote parts of the earth with no other security than the honor and integrity of those to whose care it is intrusted. Instances of bad faith have been, nevertheless, most rare. The ship-master, who has sailed more miles and brought home more oil than any other individual, never entered into any other contract than that implied by his assent to the following verbal instructions:—"We wish you to go to the Pacific, fill with sperm oil, and come home again." So much for the effect of republican habits, Quaker morality and general instruction.

LADIES SLEEVES.

A Paris paper gives the origin of the large sleeves which are so fashionable in Europe and America. A lady of rank in Paris had a daughter whose shoulders and arms were deformed by the effects of a disease in early infancy. To conceal these defects and set off the person of her daughter, the lady devised the full sleeve, and the cause not being known, the fashion was admired and generally adopted. The Parisian belles have recently discovered that the fashion was contrived to cover personal defects, and this circumstance has brought it into discredit with them.

CULTURE OF SILK.

Raleigh, N. C. Oct. 29.—We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from Dr. Mease, of Philadelphia, to Dr. Calvin Jones, of this vicinity, in which it is stated, that the society formed last year in Philadelphia for promoting the culture of silk, have engaged a woman perfectly competent to the reeling of Silk from cocoons and making of sewing Silk. The Society advertises for the purchase of cocoons, and that they have fixed the price of teaching the arts of reeling Silk and making sewing Silk at $10. Dr. Mease thinks that persons who have Mulberry trees, either native or white, would act wisely by sending some intelligent men or women to learn the above arts, as our whole State might be supplied with sewing Silk by them, instead of paying for it, as we now do, thousands of dollars annually to Europe.—If the manufacture of sewing Silk be not desirable, the raw Silk may be made and exported to England, where it would meet with a sale, as the manufacturers of that country, import all they use from Italy or France. The raw Silk, after a slight preparation, would also find purchasers in our capital cities, among the fringe and silk coachlace makers, who import the article to a great extent from Europe. Dr. M. is of opinion that the culture of Silk would much sooner enrich the state than all our Gold Mines. Mulberry trees will grow from cuttings, but experience has taught that they succeed best when raised from seed which may be procured at all the seed stores in the Northern Cities.—Owners of trees may gain time by planting cuttings this Autumn. The Southern States are particularly adapted to the culture of Silk, from their climate, and from the numerous unemployed hands with which they abound, and who are now a heavy expense to their owners. The production of Silk by them, therefore, will be a clear gain, the business being chiefly attended to by aged persons and children. What a gratifying revolution would be effected in our state, if the people would raise Silk and let it constitute the circulating medium, or the principal one, as is the case in some parts of Connecticut. The Storekeepers there, take in sewing Silk at regular price per skein, the size of which is regulated by law, furnish goods in exchange, and give the balance, if any, in money.—*Register.*

The last Pittsburg Gazette contains the following account of the Factories in the northern liberties of that industrious and rapidly improving town:—

FACTORIES IN THE BOROUGH OF PITTSBURG, NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

The Phœnix Cotton Factory, owned by Adams, Allen, and Craft, has about 5,500 spindles in operation, with the necessary preparations—spins 7,000 lbs. yarn per week, and weaves 3,600 yards superior muslin. Attached to the factory, is a machine shop, where all kinds of cotton machinery are built to order. One hundred and seventy hands are employed.

The Franklin Cotton Factory, owned by Asa Waters, has about 1,000 spindles in operation: spins about 1,400 pounds of yarn weekly: Cotton and Woollen machinery are also made to order at this factory. In this establishment the power is given by a steam engine, built by Mr. Stackhouse, about nineteen years ago, and runs as well now as it did the day it was first started. Forty hands are employed.

Waters' Shovel Factory manufactures 60 or 70 dozen shovels and spades weekly. Attached to this factory is a very extensive smith shop, where all kinds of smith work are done. Forty hands are employed.

Juniata Iron Works, owned by Peter Shoenberger & Son, works up weekly about fifty tons of pigs and blooms, and employs seventy-five hands.

Juniata Nail Factory, owned by Shoenberger & Packard, manufactures about 30,000 pounds of nails weekly, and employs fifty-five hands.

Broadmeadow & Co's. Steel and File Factory, manufactures English blister steel, common American steel, and superior files.

M'Clurg & Co's. Foundry employs twenty-five hands.

Cuthbert & Co's. Foundry employs twenty hands.

H. Brunot's White Lead Factory, manufactures weekly 600 lbs. of white Lead and employs ten hands.

B. M'Lennan & Co's. White Lead Factory makes weekly 600 lbs. of white lead, and employs ten hands.

M'Kee, Clark & Co's. Flaxseed Oil Factory, consumes annually 9,000 bushels best flaxseed, makes forty-five gallons of oil every twelve hours, and employs three hands.

John Gibbs' Chemical, Soap and Candle Factory, employs eight hands.

Besides these, there are two Boring Mills, Rope Walk, Tan Yards, and sundry mechanical branches.

Beyond the limits of the Borough is Hurst and Browns valuable Paper Mill, Messrs. Tilford's Domestic Plaid Factory, and Schelfield's Dieper and Coverlet Factory.

The Borough of the Pittsburg Northern Liberties has increased very rapidly these last two years. There is not less than 1,200 working hands in it at this time.

"VARIETY STORE"—*broken up.*—The Pittsburg Statesman of Wednesday contains the following:—

"*A Dozen Rogues* were apprehended on Saturday last—and eleven were put in Jail. They were in company, and the concern embraced all ages, sexes and conditions—men, women, and children. Their operations were equally diversified,—They stole and secreted in their depositories, Spirits of Turpentine, by the barrel—Flour do. Rye, Corn, &c. by the bag. Pork in the hog; taking the "whole hog round"—Jack Planes,—Bitts,—Augers,—Towels, and all kinds of *trumpery!* making a general and complete assortment, which, collected, gives our Mayor's Office, the appearance of a "Variety Store." The several partners in this concern are now on trial—and we are told that the investigation will discover the names of many who have been secretly connected with this firm. We will publish the names of the principals, and the muster-roll of the subordinates, as soon as they may be ascertained."

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

On Thursday last an accident occurred in this village of a truly melancholy nature. The circumstances were these:—Capt. Ellis, of the Mill Boat, of Rochester, having placed his boat under Gen. Beach's stone house for the purpose of loading her with wheat, the lid of the conduc-

for was removed, letting the wheat run rapidly into the boat from a bin containing several thousand bushels. Capt. E's son, a lad of 8 years old, had got into the bin unobserved, and a son of Roderick R. Stewart, aged 9 years, and a son of Mr. Edwards aged 15, were standing near the edge of the bin when the wheat began to run.—Capt. E's. son was drawn out of sight, when the two other boys jumped in to his assistance.—They both shared the same fate, all being entirely buried several feet beneath the wheat.—In this situation they remained till a shoe was drawn through the conductor and the passage partly stopped, when they were discovered and immediately extricated, the two former lifeless, and the latter seriously injured. Every exertion was made to restore them to life, but without effect on Capt. Ellis' son; the vital spark had fled. The other two were partially restored, and are in a fair way to recover.—*Brockport paper, Oct.* 21

ANOTHER LEAP.—*Sam Patch against the world!*—"*Some things can be done as well as others.*"—Sam Patch, having returned from jumping over Niagara Falls, has since determined to convince the citizens of Rochester that he is the real "Simon Pure," by *jumping off the Falls* in this village, from the rocky point in the middle of the Genesee river into the gulph below, a distance of 100 feet! This extraordinary feat will be performed on Friday, the 6th of November next, at 2 o'clock, *precisely*, in the afternoon. Sam assures the world there can be "no mistake!" He "goes the whole hog"—and, unlike too many politicians of the present day, he "turns no somersets" in his progress! He goes as straight as an arrow!

He puts off the jump till after election, out of regard to all parties. Let every man do his duty at the Polls, and Sam will afterwards do his at the Falls!

Subscription papers will be left at the different taverns, where gentlemen who feel disposed to witness the spectacle, will please subscribe, and pay the money (however small) to the landlord. ☞ If Sam does not jump, the landlords will return the money to those who give it—so there is no mistake!

SAMUEL PATCH, of Patterson, N. J.

Two gentlemen of Geneva, N. Y. warn their fellow townsmen, through one of the papers of that place, not to neglect insuring their property from fire, through a mistaken hope of deriving assistance from others in case of accident. "Having undertaken (say they) to obtain relief for a young man, the circumstances of whose case are exceedingly distressing, we find the inhabitants resolved no longer to contribute to assist those who are careless of their own safety; and, therefore, warn them against a vain reliance upon such assistance." The caution is a good one, and is of general applicability.

The Edinburgh paper called the Scotsman, says:—"A friend, who has lately been making an extensive tour in the United States, has put into our hands a number of books and pamphlets which he has brought home with him. Such publications are always acceptable to us. The United States are alive with the spirit of improvement beyond every other country in the world, our own not excepted; and we find more pleasure in chronicling the march of society, and the triumphs of the useful arts, than the achievements of the warrior, or the troubles and convulsions which spring from vice and misery in old and crowded communities. From the prodigious strides which industry and enterprise are now taking in the United States, that new country already offers useful lessons, in many points, to the most ancient and improved states of Europe."

The Saturday Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1829.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We entertain strong doubts whether the verses to 'A Young Lady,' subscribed W. H., are original. If the writer will satisfy us on this subject, we shall not hesitate to give them an insertion.

We shall endeavor to find room for the 'Song,' by *Oscar*.

The article referred to by Senex is mislaid.—His inference is not correct.

The letter by a distinguished citizen of *Virginia*, the publication of which has been requested in the Post, is too long for our columns; and has been so frequently published in other papers, that, to most of our readers, it would afford no novelty.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

The Board of Managers of this Institution have made the twenty-third Quarterly Report, and from this interesting document we make the following brief abstract.

The principal object to which attention has been directed during the last quarter, are the experiments to ascertain the value of water as a moving power, and the relation effects produced by it on water wheels of different constructions.

The Committee appointed to attend to this subject, have succeeded in collecting about $2000 to defray expenses. The house at the corner of Ninth and Vine Sts., intended for the accommodation of the apparatus is completed, and the experiments are now in active progress. An additional subscription is considered necessary.

The monthly meetings have been regularly held and the discussions conducted in an animated and liberal style. Much good is expected to be derived from these.

The Committee on Inventions have been industrious and serviceable in their department.

The vacancy in the Professorship of Mechanics and Natural Philosophy, occasioned by the resignation of Dr. S. P. Jones, has been filled by Walter R. Johnson, A M.

The lectures for the season will commence on Monday next.

In the Mathematical School of the Institute, Levi Fletcher, A. M. has been appointed first Teacher. In the drawing school, Mr. Bridport and Mr. Strickland are continued. Both these schools open on the 27th inst.

In regard to the funds of the Institute we quote the report of the managers.

"The quarterly report of the treasurer is herewith presented, from which it will be discovered that the general funds of the Institute are very limited, owing to the tardiness of many of the members in the payment of their dues.—The Board take this opportunity of urging punctuality, as the only means by which this association can be rendered beneficial to its members and the public. The funds appropriated to meet the current expenses are at present considerably deficient of the amount due by the Institute, and as the expenditures have been limited by the Board to the least possible sum, to keep them within the receipts, they have been compelled to postpone the execution of several important designs for want of means. If each individual member would use a moderate exertion for the interest of the society, it would be enabled not only to liquidate every debt, but would also have ample means to carry all the views of the Board into effect."

TEMPERANCE

We have more than once taken occasion to express our feelings on this subject, and, in such terms, that we did not suspect we should, be ever called to account for having been lukewarm in promoting the good cause. So far as the humble influence we have it in our power to exercise extended, we have used it to further the views of those who undertook the cause of reform, freely affording them whatever facilities we could offer, and contributing our own mite whenever a fitting opportunity was presented.—But while we have thus been willing to assist in all proper things relative to this subject, we have never held ourselves bound to an exclusive course, nor in any wise called upon to change the character of our paper. Whatever we could do consistent with our plighted duty to subscribers, we have done, and shall continue to do, but *nothing more*, and in making up the literary and miscellaneous departments of our Journal, we are free to select and publish any article which comes recommended to us on the score of merit, provided there be nothing objectionable to morals or good taste.

Holding these views, we cannot concur in the regret expressed by the Editor of the 'Columbia Register,' a religious paper published in Washington and Baltimore, who seems quite scandalized at our insertion, in a former number, of a poem, composed by Lord Byron after a dinner party, wherein the virtues of the grape are more highly lauded than perhaps is exactly consistent with sober truth. After the rebuke in the 'Register' met our notice, we carefully perused the offensive article, and with all our industry we could find in it nothing 'so heathenish, not to say profane,' as to properly excite the anger of the Editor above named. The poem is unquestionably a fine one—full of brilliant thoughts and sparkling images, and containing no sentiments, the exaggerated diction of poetry abstracted, which could give reasonable offence to the nicest morals. For ourselves, we may safely say, that we are no wine bibbers; nor are we willing to 'make our columns subservient to the cause of intemperance,' a proceeding wherewith we stand charged; but we shall, at all times, in the exercise of a salutary discretion, publish whatever is likely to prove instructive or entertaining, under the restrictions we have already mentioned, without regard to those who are disposed to be 'righteous over-much.'

The House of Representatives of Tennessee, on the 17th of October, resolved to impeach Judge Williams of that State, on certain charges relative to his judicial conduct.

The principal ground of accusation is, that the Judge privately took the acknowledgment of a married woman, to a deed for a property worth ten or twelve thousand dollars, with intent to defraud her heirs at law; and for the purpose of concealing this act made a false endorsement on the deed, and adjourned the court at an unusual time.

Another charge is, that the Judge has frequently been guilty of great partiality towards suitors, allowing his political feelings to interfere with the proper administration of the laws.

He is charged also with inattention to business, and prejudication.

In reply to these accusations, the Judge has published a Memorial addressed to the House, wherein he, of course, denies the facts alleged, and claims a suspension of public opinion.

DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE.

The three theatres are now in full blast.

At Chesnut street, we have tragedy, opera, and the *legitimate* dance, represented by Cooper, the Pearmans, and Celeste and Constance.

John of Paris, produced at this theatre on Monday, and repeated on Thursday, made a more favourable impression than any English opera we have ever witnessed. The parts were all well filled; and, with one or two trifling exceptions, the effect was brilliant. Norton's trumpet is an important acquisition at this establishment.

At Arch street, Forrest is figuring in tragedy. He draws good houses. The astonishing Forrosos are there also, alternately delighting and terrifying the spectators, with their surprising feats.

At Walnut street, there are several wire-dancers, and a profusion of melo-drama.

Extract of a letter, dated, U. S. ship Delaware, } Malaga, August 24, 1829. }

"An opportunity offers, via Cadiz, of writing to you, to inform you that we arrived here from our cruise off Cape de Gat, on the 20th inst. and found the Java, Captain Downes, just from Tunis, and the schooner Porpoise, Lieutenant Commandant Newell, from Gibraltar. The schooner Porpoise sailed this day for Marseilles. On her return she proceeds immediately to Norfolk, and I expect we shall follow soon after. The Java sailed a few days since for Gibraltar. The Fairfield, Captain Parker, arrived yesterday from Tricste, via Tripoli and Tunis. Captain Parker has been very ill, but I am happy to state is recovering very fast. The unexpected intelligence which we received while at Malaga, of the ship's returning home this fall, has elated the spirits of all on board; preparations are already commenced for the undertaking of a winter passage across the Atlantic. Off Carthagena, the place from whence my last letter was dated, I cannot, even if I had time to say any thing—we watered our ship hastily, and proceeded to Malaga—Carthagena has suffered much by earthquakes, and poverty and ruin appear to be the lot of its unfortunate inhabitants."

TEXAS.—The Times, published in St. Louis, (Missouri,) furnishes the following important information respecting large grants of lands in Texas, said to have been made by Mexico.

ECTER'S GRANT.—In directing public attention to those things which we thought worthy of consideration, and calculated to lessen the value of the Texas country, in the event of its purchase by the U. States, we enumerated several extensive grants, among which was one of forty-eight millions of acres, to a company in the city of Mexico, and whether it be the same referred to by *La Salle*, (*alias* Mr. Benton, as granted to Mr. Ecter of London, we know not; but it is at all events *certain*, that there is a grant of the extent mentioned; and it is equally true that there are many other grants, not much less in extent, which, taken altogether, leave our Government nothing to purchase but the right of jurisdiction.

MEXICO.—A Vera Cruz date of 17th September represents the Mexican loss in attempting to drive the Spaniards from their entrenchments at the bar of Tampico, to have been upwards of 200, besides various chiefs and officers. The Spanish loss is stated at nearly 500. The whole number of Mexican troops collected successively, at Tampico Tiego and Tampico de Tamaulipas, amounted to 10,000. "The number of troops on the march, and who were ordered to return, was very considerable, and sufficient to show what the Republic is able to accomplish."

ANOTHER SPANISH INVASION.

It would seem that the report of a landing on the Western coast of Mexico, from Manilla, was well founded. The Vera Cruz Noticioso, of Sept. 21, says:—

"We are authorised to announce officially, that the enemy has made his appearance on the shore of the Pacific, and has disembarked at Port Angel, in the State of Oajaca,—advancing as far as Pochutla, about 20 leagues from Oajaca city. The number of his troops is not ascertained, but judging from the vessels which brought them, cannot be very large. Our own opinion is, that this small force was only intended to create diversion from the principal point of attack. But be this as it may, the Government has taken the most efficient measures for the preservation of this precious continent, and are now it is probable the new invaders have been completely annihilated.

From the N. O. Argus Oct. 10.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter dated, VERA CRUZ, 21st September, 1829.

An express arrived here yesterday from Mexico, bringing an official account from the President, of the landing of 2000 Spanish troops from Manilla, on the coast of Oaxaca, and of their movement 20 leagues into the interior amongst the Indians.

The Editor of the Troy, N. Y. Santinel, says he has received specimens of raisins, prepared by Mr. Learned, of Lansingburg, from grapes raised this year in his own garden. They were made from the White Madeira grape, or sweet water, as it is usually called, and costs no other trouble than cutting off the clusters and putting them twice into an oven after baking bread.—Dr. Spafford, of the same place, has also made excellent raisins from his own grapes this year, with very little trouble; one species of his grape is the same as that from which the bloom raisin is made.

From the Dove's own Intelligencer.

EVER-BEARING STRAWBERRY.—We were presented a few days ago, by our friend Mr. S. IDEN, of Buckingham, with a plant of the Alpine Strawberry, on which were growing several ripe and unripe Strawberries. We understand from Mr. Iden, that he has a number of the plants growing in his garden, which bear fruit constantly from the latter part of May until the frosts of autumn check their growth. The fruit is large and of a delightful flavor, and we have no hesitation in saying, if properly cultivated, would yield in as great abundance as our common kinds of garden Strawberry. We believe this kind is not generally cultivated; perhaps from the fact that they are not generally known. We would recommend to our Horticultural friends the propriety of setting out a few plants this fall, to see and try for themselves, for we think it is but necessary to have them introduced in our gardens to ensure for them the preference.

We find the following paragraph in the St. Louis Beacon (Missouri,) of the 10th inst:—

"The health of St. Louis, of the State of Missouri, and of our neighbor, Illinois, has been most excellent the present summer. No mountain region could be expected to be more so; and to this great blessing we have another to add, that of the unparalleled fruitfulness of the season. Every species of crop is most abundant; every tree, or vine, or bush, in the woods, that bears a nut, a grape, or a berry, is loaded with its appropriate production. The like of it has never been seen; and to crown these advantages, or rather to join in the enjoyment of them, is the great stream of emigration now pouring into the country. The roads are filled with moving families. They past in crowds daily through the town, and cannot go amiss for rich land; that article, so scarce and hard to be got in many places, is here the ready acquisition of every man that has a little money, or a little credit, or a little industry."

From the Richmond Compiler, Oct 31.

A MELANCHOLY TALE.—The following account is communicated to the editors of the Compiler with a view that it may reach the friends of the unfortunate man, to whom it refers, that they may know his distressing condition, and where to find him:—

"On Tuesday night, the 27th inst. there arrived at Powell's Tavern, in Petersburg, in the stage from the South, a man who afterwards stated to his fellow passengers that his name was Philip Patrick. He made particular inquiries in relation to the route and the speed of travelling to Washington, and complained very much of the want of rest, stating that for four or five nights he had not slept. When he entered the stage he was perfectly rational, and soon fell asleep; from which he was aroused in about half an hour by some noise or motion, which he imagined was some person endeavouring to get in the stage.—When he first began his vociferations he was supposed to be asleep, but the state of mental aberration continued so long that it was ascertained, and has been confirmed by his present state, to be perfectly mad. His alarm and violence compelled the passengers to leave him at Mr. Hatcher's Tavern, halfway between Petersburg and Richmond; where he still is, in increased insanity. At first he seemed only wrong as to a single impression, viz: that some person or persons were striving to kill him. He gave a very rational account of himself, which is as follows:—That he lives in Charleston, South Carolina, has three children, whose mother is dead; that he was on his way to Washington, for the purpose of applying for an office in the Custom House, in Charleston—had letters to Mr. John Randolph now in this city, and to Mr. Ingham in Washington. He had with him about $187, a watch and some papers, which articles and money were left with the Tavern keeper.

It may be proper to state that his derangement probably proceeds from mental anxiety, and want of rest and refreshment, he, it is believed, now refuses to partake of either."

New York, Nov. 4.—We have just heard of a distressing accident which happened at about twelve o'clock this morning. Mr. Milligan, a gentleman of New Orleans, was in a back with his wife and child, and servant, intending to go on board the ship Salem, for New Orleans, lying at the foot of Governeur's lane.—The driver, by mistake, went up the wrong pier, and, in endeavouring to turn, the carriage fell over backwards into the slip, dragging the horses with it. Mrs. Milligan, we regret to say, is missing, and undoubtedly drowned. Her husband and the female servant escaped, the latter having been rescued after floating under the bridge. The child was also taken out, and it is expected will be restored. The horses were drowned.

This morning two lads between 15 and 16 year of age, broke into the dwelling house at Castle Garden, and while in the act of "securing plunder," Mr. Homan, of the Police, stepped in and surprised them—one he caught, the other jumped into a boat and pulled for Long Island, but was soon overtaken by two Whitehall boatmen, and handed over to Mr. Hays.—*Com. Adv.*

A serious accident occurred in the village of North Adams, Mass. on Wednesday of last week. A young man by the name of Ward, employed in the Cotton Factory of Mr. Higginbothom, in attempting to put a band on a wheel which was in motion, had his hand caught by the band and was instantly drawn up to and over the drum; and was thus carried up and down from twenty to thirty times before the machinery could be stopped. His arm was broken to pieces, his feet and legs dreadfully lacerated, and the skin completely stripped from his head. He lingered in great agony till Friday morning, when death put a period to his sufferings.—*Amer. Adv.*

To My Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Indiana, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this commonwealth, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors.—And that the said Court has appointed the fourth Monday in December next for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the court house in Indiana, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

nov. 7—3* BERNARD GARATY.

The Legislature of this State met at Harrisburg on Tuesday last. Dr. D. Sturgeon was unanimously re-elected Speaker of the Senate, and Frederick Smith was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives after ten ballotings. As we have not room this week for the Governor's Message entire, we defer its publication till our next No.

A BISHOP BURNT.—About ten this morning, one of the High-street market-women, sitting over her little stove, and feeling unusually comfortable, perceived a dense cloud of smoke issuing from her pocket-hole, and immediately cried fire. The flames were extinguished without the aid of our active firemen; but not until every thing combustible had been consumed. Our informant adds that the exterior of the tenement was saved, and that the tenant was more frightened than hurt.

The whole number of votes, at the New York election, is stated at about twenty-one thousand. The new Charter has probably been approved by a majority.

Richmond Theatre was honoured with the presence of Mr. Madison, Mr. Munroe, and nearly the whole of the Convention. On the appearance of the venerable ex-Presidents, the audience rose and greeted them with three cheers. The house was crowded to excess—it was Mr. Sloman's Benefit.

Below we publish a list of agents for the Saturday Evening Post and Casket. Subscribers, in arrears, are requested to make immediate payment to whichever one of those may be most convenient to them.

Agents having funds in their hands, who have not already remitted their accounts, are requested to do so at the earliest possible period.

List of Agents for the Saturday Evening Post.

Allentown, Pa.	Henry Ebner & Co.
Alexandria,	George C. Kring, P. M.
Baltimore, Md.	Wm. Porter, South street.
Bath, Maine,	Thomas Eaton, Printer.
Bath, N. Y.	John Brown, Esq. P. M.
Belleville, Ill.	Jas. Mitchell, Esq. P. M.
Boston, Mass.	Samuel Walker, Esq.
Baton Rouge, La.	H. Alexander, Esq. P. M.
Broomfield, Ky.	Ludwell McKay.
Bowling Green, Ky.	Thomas Quigley.
Bridgeton, N. J.	M. R. Merrellier.
Bristol, Pa.	J. Bettonett, Esq. P. M.
Brownsville, S. C.	S. Emanuel, Esq. P. M.
Canterbury, Del.	J. N. Gilderslove, Esq. P. M.
Chester, Pa.	Job Rulon.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Elam P. Langdon.
Columbia, S. C.	S. Green, Esq. P. M.
Charleston, S. C.	E. Thayer, Bookseller.
Columbia, Tenn.	
Cow wicks, N. J.	Samuel I. Bunting.
Cow Neck, L. Island,	Henry Mott, Esq. P. M.
Cynthiana, Ky.	A. Broadwell, Esq. P. M.
Centreville, Ind.	Septimus Smith.
Centreville, Md.	T. R. Carvell.
Dover, N. H.	Sam. C. Stevens, Bookseller.
Detroit, Michigan,	Robert N. Eberts.
Easton, Pa.	Abm. Mc[illegible], Jr.
Ellicott's Mills, Md.	Saml. S. Palmer.
Ephrata, Lancaster Co. Pa.	H. Freeland.
Greensburg, Westm. Co. Pa.	Simon Drum, Esq. P. M.
Geneva, New York.	J. V. Schermerhorn.
Glasgow, Ky.	W. A. Rush, Esq. P. M.
Great Bush, N. Y.	J. Hallenbeck, Esq. P. M.
Harrisburg, Pa.	F. W. Leopold.
Hardeman's X Roads,	Tenn. B. Hardeman, Esq. P. M.
Hagerstown, Md.	John H. Stull.
Hampden, Me.	David Vose, Esq. P. M.
Independence, Pa.	R. Carter, Esq. P. M.
Jerusalem, Va.	T. Trevzant, Esq. P. M.
Jefferson, Pa.	Thomas Fletcher, Esq. P. M.
King & Queen C. H. Va.	T. Lumpkin, Esq. P. M.
Lancaster, Pa.	Joseph B. Myers.
Lancaster, Ohio.	E. Schofield, Esq. P. M.
Lancaster, S. C.	R. W. Gill, Esq. P. M.
Lexington, Va.	William Wilson, Esq. P. M.
Lexington, Geo.	J. Moore, Esq. P. M.
Lendingtree, Pa.	David Walton, Esq. P. M.
Liberty, Va.	Wm. R. Porter, Esq. P. M.
Louisville, Ky.	S. H. Bullen.
Lockport, N. Y.	S. Parsons, Jr.
Milford, Del.	Joseph G. Oliver.
Marietta, Pa.	Samuel Bailie, Esq. P. M.
Maysville, Ky.	Johnson Armstrong.
Milledgeville, Geo.	T. F. Green, Esq. P. M.
Milton, Del.	Asa Haines, Esq. P. M.
Mount Pleasant, Va.	Wm. L. Terry, Esq. P. M.
Murfreesborough, Ten.	James Hickman.
Maxwell's Store, N. C.	Guy Maxwell, Esq. P. M.
Mount Holly, N. J.	Daniel Wills.
Middleway, Va.	Sebastian B. Esty.
Middlebury, Vt.	C. C. Waller, Esq. P. M.
Montreal, Canada,	J. A. Rolsington.
New Bedford, Mass.	S. S. E. Brown.
New Castle, Del.	John E. Cooper.
Newark, Del.	James L. Miles.
Newark, N. J.	M. Day, Esq. P. M.
New Garden, Pa.	Alex. Chandler, Esq. P. M.
N. London X Roads,	J. W. Cunningham, Esq. P. M.
New York,	James Skehan, 43 Perry street.
New London, Conn.	E. V. Stoddard.
Nashville, Tenn.	Caleb Norwell.
New Orleans, La.	Simeon Horne.
Oxford, Ohio,	Moses Crum, Esq. P. M.
Paris, Ky.	Jas. Paton, Jr. Esq. P. M.
Pendleton, S. C.	Joseph Grisham, Esq. P. M.
Pig Point, Md.	Charles Hodges, Esq. P. M.
Pittsburg, Pa.	R. C. Stockton.
Port Royal, Va.	W. R. Carr.
Princeton, Ky.	John R. Rockerby.
Palmyra, N. Y.	E. B. Grandin.
Providence, R. I.	Josiah Snow.
Portland, Me.	Samuel Colman.
Portsmouth, N. H.	Nathaniel March, Bookseller.
Rochester, N. Y.	P. S. Stoddard.
Richmond, Va.	Philip M. Tabb.
Russelville, Ky.	T. W. Stockdale.
Richmond, Ky.	Maj. Thos. C. Howard.
Rutland, Vt.	E. C. Purdy, Editor Herald.
Salem, N. J.	John M. Brown.
Salem, Mass.	W. & S. B. Ives.
Salisbury, Pa.	W. D. Blaymaker, Esq. P. M.
Sparta, Geo.	H. Rogers, Esq. P. M.
Sharpsburg, Ky.	James Howard, Esq. P.M.
Salvisa, Ky.	Dr. J. V. Feather.
St. Louis, Missouri,	Inge & Reily.
Somerville, N. J.	James S. Gore, Printer.
Springfield, Mass.	F. Brewer.
Salina, N. Y.	Henry Dornbentz, Asst. P. M.
Saunderlers, N. Y.	C. J. Burnet, Esq. P. M.
Sheldon, Vt.	J. W. Sheldon, Esq. P. M.
Troy, N. Y.	Clark & Hosford.
Trenton, N. J.	Henry Paxson.
Utica, N. Y.	E. A. Maynard, Printer.
Warrenton, Geo.	John Moore, Esq. P. M.
Washington City, D. C.	Wm. W. Billings.
Washington, Geo.	John R. Anderson, Esq. P. M.
Watson's Store, Geo	Thomas Watson, Esq. P. M.
Worcester, Mass.	Dorr & Howland, Booksellers.
Wilmington, Del.	Joshua Harlan.
Wilmington N. C.	C. Dudley, Esq. P. M.
Warrenton, N. C.	George Yokra.
White Sands, Miss.	Wm. L. Pickens, esq. P. M.
Williamsburg, Va.	Jesse Cole, Esq. P. M.
Whitehall, N. Y.	C. Bain, Jr.

THE PEARL FOR 1830.

THOMAS T. ASH, 139 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, has just published an elegant annual for young persons.—THE PEARL; or, Affection's Gift. Embellished with Eight splendid Engravings, viz:—

1. Ornamental Title-page, ...Engraved by Steel.
2. Mother and Boy, ...Neagle.
3. Emily and her Kitten, from a painting by Sully, ...Kelly.
4. The Father's Pride, ...Kearney.
5. The Storm, ...Neagle.
6. The Mother's Joy, ...Ellis.
7. The Little Foreigners, ...Kearney.
8. The Pilot's Children, ...Steel.
9. External Embellishments.

THOMAS T. ASH has also just published THE GENTLEMAN'S POCKET REMEMBRANCER for 1830, containing government and general information

Also, THE TOKEN for 1830, ornamented with 13 beautiful engravings.

Orders for the above works will be punctually attended to. nov. 7—3t

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE. LECTURES AND SCHOOLS.

THE Lectures for the season will commence on Monday evening, November 9th, and be continued twenty-one weeks, as follows:—

Monday evenings, on Chemistry.
Wednesday do. Mechanics and N. Philosophy.
Saturday do. Volunteer Lectures.

Tickets of admission will be issued by the actuary at his office in the Hall of the Institute, under the following regulations, viz:—

To all members for life, and such others as have paid their annual contributions, including the present year.

To Ladies, on the payment of Two Dollars.

To Gentlemen, who are not members, on the payment of Five Dollars; and

To Miners, who are the sons, daughters, wards, or apprentices of members, who have paid their contributions for the present year, on the payment of One Dollar each.

THE MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, under the superintendence of Levi Fletcher, A. M. will commence on Tuesday evening, Oct. 27; and

THE DRAWING SCHOOL, under the superintendence of Messrs. H. Bridport and G. Strickland, will commence on Tuesday evening, Nov. 10. Both Schools will be continued on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, throughout the season. The terms of each School will be five dollars per quarter. The pupils will be privileged to attend the Lectures of the Institute without any extra charge.

The quiet and orderly conduct of the miners will be strictly enforced, and in case of misbehaviour their tickets will be forfeited for the remainder of the season.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming members will please leave their address with the actuary. The terms of membership are Three Dollars per annum, or Twenty-five Dollars for life. Nov. 2—eo1t

ALMANACK.

1829. NOVEMBER.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES
7 SATURDAY,	6 57	5 3	11 31	
8 SUNDAY,	6 58	5 2	0 24	
9 MONDAY,	6 59	5 1	1 3	
10 TUESDAY,	7 1	5 0	1 42	
11 WEDNESDAY,	7 1	4 59	2 21	
12 THURSDAY,	7 2	4 58	3 2	
13 FRIDAY,	7 3	4 57	3 41	

MARRIED.

In Delaware, on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. G. R. Coit, A. MACKINTOSH MACPHERSON, of this city, to Miss SUSAN, daughter of the late J. Baptiste Dauphin, Esq., of the former place.

On Fifth day, the 29th ult., at Friends' Meeting House, Green street, JAMES WILLIS, to MARY ANN CARMALT, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Force, Mr. JOHN JAGGERS, to Miss HANNAH WETSEL.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Force, Mr. LORENZO PRICKETT, to Miss ANN PHILIPS, all of this city.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. James Patterson, Mr. JAMES WEIR, of New York, to Miss CHRISTIANA HAIG, of the Northern Liberties.

On Monday, 26th ult. by Alderman Guyer, Esq. Mr. URIAH C. WATSON, to Miss ANN ALKYRE, of New Jersey.

On Thursday afternoon, Oct. 29th, by the Rev. Mr. Chandler, Colonel JOSEPH PIERSON, of the Northern Liberties, to Miss ELIZABETH EXTON, of Leicestershire, Eng.

On Thursday evening, 29th inst. by the Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, Mr. CHARLES BARTON, late of Sheffield, Eng. to Miss MARY M. daughter of the Hon. Wm Warner, of Delaware, deceased.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Sisty, Mr. JONATHAN T. MAY, to Miss JULIA ANN VANSCIVER, all of this city.

On the 29th ult. by Wm. Milnor, Esq., Mayor, CHARLES CADWALADER, to MARGARET R., daughter of John H. Scattergood, all of Upper Makefield, Bucks county.

DIED.

On Thursday morning, Mr. JOHN COOK, in the 58th year of his age.

On Wednesday morning, Mrs. KEZIAH WELCH, aged 34, wife of Hezekiah Welch.

On Wednesday morning, ELIZABETH FROMBERGER, widow of George Fromberger.

Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, the 4th inst. in the 30th year of her age Miss SARAH GODDARD, daughter of the late George Goddard.

On Wednesday afternoon, in the 34th year of his age, Mr. THOMAS WOODS.

On Wednesday morning last, after a very painful and lingering illness, which she bore with great calmness and resignation, Mrs. CATHARINE AMBRUSTER, consort of Mr. Nicholas Ambruster, in the 61st year of her age.

On the 31st ult. MARY R. MORTON, relict of the late John Morton.

On Saturday last, after a long and protracted illness, of consumption, Mrs. PHEBE HUDSON, consort of James Hudson.

On Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock, JOHN R. DICKENSON, in the 39th year of his age.

On Wednesday morning about 5 o'clock, CHARLES EVANS, in the 73d year of his age.

On Sunday, the 1st inst. Mr. JACOB WEAVER, in the 68th year of his age.

At Lancaster, on Sunday, 25th of October last, in the 81st year of her age Mrs. SARAH YEATES, of that city, relict of the Hon. Jasper Yeates, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, and daughter of the late Col. James Burd.

In Warminster township, Bucks County, Pa. on the 19th of 9th month, 1829, ELIZABETH L. LONGSTRETH, wife of Daniel Longstreth, and daughter of John Lancaster, of Philadelphia, in the 27th year of her age.

At Havana, on the 12th Sept. last, Mr. THOMAS RIGDEN, of this city, in the 26th year of his age.

At Charleston, on the 22d ult. in the 24th year of his age, Mr. JOHN GAILLARD, son of the late Judge Gaillard.

At Chesnuthill, on the morning of the 28th ult. Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. Jacob Peters, in the 35th year of her age, after a short and severe indisposition, leaving an interesting family of ten children, and a kind and affectionate husband, to deplore her untimely loss. She was a kind and affectionate wife a mother dearing and indulgent; a dutiful daughter; a kind sister; a neighbor and friend. The memory of her goodness will long be cherished by all allied to her, either by kindred or by friendship. Entertaining the most sincere regard for the precepts of religion, she has ascended to the realms of peace, there to enjoy eternal felicity. A.

NOTICE.—Z. Fuller, will preach to-morrow evening, at the Universalist Church, in Callowhill street from Hosea, XII. 1. "Ephraim feedeth on wind, and followeth after the east wind."

REMOVAL.

ANDREW K. CHAMBERS has removed his Leather Store from Fifth street, to No. 29 CHESNUT STREET, between Front and Second streets, Philadelphia, where he intends keeping a general assortment of finished Leather, and particularly invites the attention of gentlemen dealing in the article, as he is determined to sell on the most accommodating terms. sept. 12—3mo

BY M. THOMAS,
No. 67 CHESNUT STREET.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE of Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, &c. On Monday morning, November 9th, at 9 o'clock, will be sold by order of a licensed Pawnbroker, a very large and extensive assortment of watches, jewellery, silver, guns, swords, pistols, and fancy articles,

Consisting of 65 gold and silver watches, included in the number are, 2 gold patent levers, and a number heavy double case English watches, single case and composition do. Also, time pieces, gold chains, seals and keys, breast-pins, ear-rings and lockets, pencil cases, telescopes, quadrant, swords, guns, pistols, clarionets, flutes and violins, walking canes and umbrellas, musical box, and ladies' musical work box, and a great variety of other articles.

And immediately after the sale of the above, will be sold, 250 lots of clothing—consisting of plaid and camblet cloaks, great coats, hangup and benjamins, close bodied coats and surtouts, ladies' cloth and silk coats and cloaks, merino, silk, crape and Waterloo shawls, and scarfs, crape, silk, and calico dresses, flannel petts., white counterpanes, elegant bed spreads and quilts, blankets, linen and cotton sheets, linen shirts, fur and seal skin caps, bonnets, sundry patterns for ladies' dresses, coats, vests and pantaloons, &c.

N. B. The above sale includes every variety of clothing, and the whole of them will be sold without reserve.

*** Also, immediately after, will be continued the sale of clothing, bedding, table linen, &c.

nov. 7—1t*

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

☞ *IT HAS NEVER FAILED.* ☜

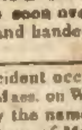
THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 169 PINE STREET, where application can be made *either by letter, or personally.* nov. 7—1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Orphan's Court of the County of Burlington, in the Term of August, 1829—will be sold at Public Vendue, on 4th day, the 25th of the 11th month next on, the premises—the following described Real Estate, late the property of Jacob Borton, deceased, to wit:—

PAPER MILL,

with one vat, with twenty-one feet head and fall, all in complete order for business, being rebuilt in 1825—and ten or twelve feet more fall might be added; the power with the present wheel is sufficient to drive two engines—



A large and convenient STONE DWELLING HOUSE & KITCHEN, with a pump of excellent water near the door, two other stone dwelling houses, one of which is large enough to accommodate two families; Frame Barn, cellared under, stone wagon house, with corn-crib adjoining—A thriving apple orchard of the best grafted fruit trees, eight or ten acres of woodland and a suitable proportion of meadow.

It is presumed a more desirable situation for business has rarely been offered for sale in this County. An indisputable title. Any person wishing to view the property will be shown it by the subscriber living thereon.

11th mo. 7.—6t BISHOP BRATTEN.

COTILLION PARTIES.

AT THE MASONIC HALL, Chesnut Street.

A. BONNAFON, most respectfully informs his friends and patrons that his rooms have been most splendidly fitted up, and are now completed for the reception of Scholars and Subscribers to the Cotillion Parties; and that the first one will take place on the 2d Friday, the 13th inst.; the tickets will be ready for delivery on Monday, the 9th inst. No deduction will be made to Subscribers coming during the season; and no tickets sold for the single evening. For terms apply to A. B. at the hall. No extra charge will be made to scholars during the season; the apartments will always be brilliantly illuminated with Gas. nov. 7—1t

TO WHEEL WRIGHTS.

FOR sale, seasoned cart and gig spokes, hubs and felloes. JOSEPH RHODES, nov. 7—4* Gas, above Green street.

FOR SALE,

A new two story brick house in Green street, Northern Liberties. Also, one in Jessup street, do. do. do. Kensington. A small farm in Montgomery county.

WANTED,

Several large and small sums, to be secured by mortgage, on valuable real property.

J. EVANS REDMAN, Conveyancer, nov. 7—3t* No. 165 Green street.

CONVEYANCING, &C.

THE Subscriber has opened an office at No. 165 Green Street, for the purchase and sale of Real Estate.

Also attends to the drawing of Deeds, Wills, Bonds, Mortgages, and other writings of every description, on reasonable terms.

☞ A register kept of property on sale; and every attention paid with scrupulous fidelity.

Money procured on Bond, Mortgage, or other sufficient security.

Mechanics' Accounts arranged and adjusted; Drawings of machinery, architectural plans and buildings, drawn with neatness and accuracy.

nov. 7—tf J. EVANS REDMAN.

NOTICE TO REED MAKERS.

THE Subscribers have just received from Savanna, a large lot of CANE, for making REEDS, of a very superior quality, which they offer for sale at their Establishment, in College Avenue, Tenth, between Market and Chesnut streets. They have also on hand,

THE OLIO

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

ENIGMA EXTRAORDINARY.

It is formed like the globe, and 'tis placed in its centre;
It commands every tongue—every mouth it will enter.
It is always in fashion—the first to be sold;
It departs not from home, yet it wanders abroad;
It glows in each kingdom, and in every soil;
It is found too of labour—the partner of toil;
It appears in all seasons—is close to all ranks;
It has many connections and worthy relations;
It presides o'er the ocean—reigns likewise on shore;
It leads every object—it enriches our store.
It attends all our actions—directs every deed;
It turns one into two—unites men and lands we read;
It is seen in the morning—gets brighter at noon;
It is hid in the sun, though it shines in the moon;
It is shown in the rainbow, likewise in the snow;
It will follow our footsteps wherever we go;
It is planned in the palace—beloved in the cot;
It is found in our bosoms, where'er be our lot.
It smiles in accounts, when we balance our coffers;
It begets every order, whate'er be our offers;
It is sure to be foremost on every occasion;
It will run any race,—proud to make an ovation;
It is part of our senses and also our joys;
It does honor to Cæsar—is a prop to the Pope;
It will peep through each window, and half every door;
It despises the rich, but is kind to the poor;
It aids all our knowledge, our morality too;
It will lend double service for lovers to woo;
It is taught with our lessons in all we receive;
It is mixed with our doctrines in all we believe;
It assists to make joy—it abides in the fair;
It dwells in the regions above and below;
It is present in woe, and is absent in mirth;
It was ne'er ow'd to heaven, to hell, nor to earth;
It lengthens with life coward as well as the bold;
It combines with the lame, the young and the old.
It embraces all points, yet it stands in the wrong;
It is courteous to those—the robust and the strong;
It clings to the doctor, the parson, the patron;
It favours the bachelor, widow, and matron;
It is kept from the father—bestowed on the mother;
It disowns every sister and courts every brother;
It forms a companion or forming a system;
It is heard in each council—in colleges and forum;
It prevails in the flood, and it reigns first the wood;
It was ne'er caught in evil, but always in good;
It soars with ambition, joins pupils in school;
It beseath of wisdom—though the heart of a fool;
It was partial to Solomon—monarch of song;
It is nobody aware to the musical throng;
It is mark'd as the soul, or the essence of glory;
It will mingle its voice, and be heard in each story;
It is known thro' the land as the third of our sorrow;
It may sleep in the night, but it wakes in the morrow;
It was ne'er found in silver, but always in gold;
It has merits so various they ne'er can be told;
It will stand by the pilot that weathers the storm;
It is useful to commerce in many a form;
It is shut from our notice ten months in the year;
It is only in two it presumes to appear;
It clothes us with raiment—supplies us with food;
It is hop'd now this riddle is well understood.

NEW ANECDOTE OF BURNS.—Being in church one Sunday, and having some difficulty in procuring a seat, a young lady who perceived him, kindly made way for him in her pew. The text was upon the terrors of the Gospel, as denounced against sinners, to prove which the preacher referred to several passages of Scripture, to all of which the lady seemed very attentive, but somewhat agitated. Burns, on perceiving this, wrote with a pencil on the blank leaf of her Bible the following lines:

"Fair maid, you need not take the hint,
Nor idle texts pursue;
'Twas only sinners that he meant—
Not angels such as you."

FULL MEASURE.

A quaker alighted from the Bristol coach, on entering the inn, called for some beer, and observing the pint deficient in quantity, thus addressed the landlord. "Pray friend, how many butts of beer dost thou draw in a month? "Ten sir," replied boniface. "And thou wouldst like to draw eleven," rejoined the enquirer. "Certainly," exclaimed the smilingly landlord. "Then I will tell thee how friend," added the quaker, "Fill thy measures."

A lawyer in S—— H——, who is noted for profanity, and of course for an irreligious life, being deeply engaged in an argument, declared, that rather than yield to his opponent, he would carry his suit to the court of Heaven! "I guess," replied a sly yankee that stood by, "you will have to get somebody else to 'tend to it, for I'll be darnd if they'll let *you* into that are court'"

The late Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, as soon as the Register had called the first cause, upon the sitting of the court, told him he had received a letter with a bank note of 500*l* enclosed:—the letter solicited the Chancellor to determine the cause in the writer's favor. His lordship, after the letter had been read, and he had ordered the register to present the note to one of the public Charities, heard the cause, and decided in favor of the party who had really bribed him.—*Life of Sir Matthew Hale.*

Dr. Johnson most beautifully remarks, that "when a friend is carried to his grave, we at once find excuses for every weakness, and palliations of every fault; we recollect a thousand endearments, which before glided off our minds without impression, a thousand favors unrepaid, a thousand duties unperformed, and wish, vainly wish, for his return; not so much that we may receive, as that we may bestow happiness, and recompense that kindness which before we never understood."

DRUNKENNESS.—Lord Chief Justice Hale, nearly two centuries ago, remarked—"The places of Judication, which I have long held in this kingdom, have given me an opportunity to observe the original cause of most of the enormities that have been committed for the space of nearly twenty years; and by a due observation, I have found that if the murders, and manslaughters, the burglaries and robberies, the *riots* and tumults, the adulteries, fornications, rapes, and other great enormities that have happened in that time, were divided into five parts, four of them have been the issues and product of excessive drinking, or of tavern and alehouse meeting." Judge Rush, in a charge to a Pennsylvania grand jury, nearly echoes thus—"I declare in this public manner, and with the most solemn regard to truth, that I do not recollect an instance, since my being concerned in the administration of justice, of a single person being put upon his trial for manslaughter, which did not originate in drunkenness; and but few instances of trials for murder where the crime did not spring from the same unhappy cause."

THE HIGH MINDED SLAVE.

A purchaser of slaves, in Charleston, S. C. who intended to sell them again, observed a fine looking man amongst them, superior to the rest, and felt disposed to retain him as his own servant. He was a little surprised soon after by the conduct of the negro, who came to him and said, "Massa! you no sell me." "Not sell you, why not?"—"Me make good servant, massa, you no trike me!" "Not strike you, scoundrel! but I will strike you if you deserve it." The reply again was, "Me make good servant, massa, you no trike me!"

He behaved well until on some occasion his master took up something to strike him with. The slave drew backwards, and, putting himself in a posture of defence, repeatedly cried out to his master not to trike him. His master judged it prudent to refrain from putting his threat into execution, for such was the excitement of the negro, that little doubt was entertained of his resenting unto death the blow if given. The degradation of being subject to a blow operated upon his mind, and he escaped from bondage by the first vessel that left the coast. Hiding himself among the stowage he was carried out to sea, and, when a few leagues from land, he came on deck to the captain. He told the captain that he was a chief in his own country, and among his own people; that he knew a merchant in Liverpool who would provide for him. The captain used him kindly, and brought him to Liverpool. The merchant immediately supplied him with money, when the first use to which it was put was to send over to his master, at Charleston, the price he had given for him, to indemnify him for the loss of his services as a slave!

CHINESE BULLETINS.

In Yunnan, say the last imperial rescripts, a son of the devil lately lifted his battle-axe against the Chinese throne; his name was Chanyinglan. He hired Wakensolun to make a seal like that of the emperor, this he affixed to a manifesto.—The wrath of the Emperor, swift as the lightning, and loud as the thunder, fell upon the rebels, and they were scattered. Wakensolun was taken and cut into ten thousand pieces: but Chanyinglan fled to Sesoochou. The faithful servants of his majesty were then rewarded with imperial munificence. The grand commissioner, Neyunching, was given a peacock's feather with two eyes; to Puh-pah, a blue button; and to Hydereangti, a yellow tea-pot. The rebel Chananyinglan, in the hurry of his flight was obliged to leave his tea-equipage behind him, and is supposed to be wandering in despair. "Long may the wrath of heaven follow him," says the rescript, and "long may he be without his tea."

CHINESE MAXIMS FOR WOMEN.

"In vain is the female's apartment inaccessible to public view; if irregularity finds its way into it, the news of it spreads far and wide with rapidity; it is a fire, of which those who are not near enough to see the flames, are sure to perceive the smoke."

"Employment is the guardian of female innocence; do not allow women time to be idle; let them be the first dressed and the last undressed all the year round.

"No in-door household work is repugnant to a modest and sensible woman. The shuttle and the needle are the only occupation of her leisure; the neatness of her house is the work of her cares, and it is her glory, either to attend a sick person, or prepare a repast."

"The pearls and precious stones, the silk and gold, with which a coquette so studiously bedecks herself, are as transparent varnish, which makes all her defects the more apparent."

STARS are the heavenly bodies which are supposed to shine with unborrowed light. They are called fixed stars, as they never change their situations with respect to each other, and in contemplation to the planets and comets, which constantly move round the sun in their respective orbits, and they are distinguishable from the planets by their twinkling.

The ancients thought the stars to be only a few thousand miles distant from the earth. Homer, imagining the seats of the gods to be above the fixed stars, represented the *falling* of Vulcan from thence to the isle of Lemnos, to continue during a whole day. A number of *stars* that appear to lie in the neighborhood of one another, is called a constellation. The constellations are eighty in number. Three of the constellations, namely, Pleiades, Orion, and Arcturus, are mentioned in the book of Job. Several of the constellations are mentioned by Hesiod and Homer, the two most ancient writers amongst the Greeks, who lived from eight to nine hundred years before our Saviour's nativity. Hesiod directed the farmer to regulate the time of sowing and harvest by the rising and setting of the Pleiades; and Homer informs us, that observations from the Pleiades, Orion, and Arcturus, were used in navigation. The construction and improvement of telescopes added prodigiously to the number of visible stars, which has been wonderfully increased for the two last centuries. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel made a catalogue of four hundred stars; and near the same time, Tycho Brache, a celebrated Danish astronomer, made a catalogue of seven hundred and seventy. About the middle of that century, the construction of telescopes having been greatly improved, Mr. Flamsteed of England gave a catalogue of three thousand stars. Mr. Le Lande, a Frenchman, in the eighteenth century, made a catalogue of fifty thousand stars. Mr. Herschell's great discovery of augmenting the power of the telescope, opened at once a new and amazing ocean in the heavens; rendering innumerable stars visible, which had always before been hidden from the sight of mortals. Mr. Herschell, calculating from the fields of stars, which he had surveyed and numbered, supposed that there are millions within the telescopic view: and these perhaps not the ten hundredth part of the whole that are scattered over the universe. The fixed star nearest of any to us, is *Sirius*, whose distance is supposed to be not less than four hundred thousand times greater than that of the sun from us, or thirty-eight millions of millions of miles. Some of the fixed stars are at least six hundred times the distance of Sirius from us, and the light of a star placed at this extreme boundary, supposing it to fly with the velocity of twelve millions of miles a minute, must have taken three thousand years to reach us. Astronomers suppose every one of the innumerable multitude of fixed stars to be a sun, attended by planets, each of which is an habitable world, like our own. How great and marvellous are the works of God!

MISERIES OF STAGE TRAVELLING.

Waiting an hour for a passenger before a hotel, your horses restive, and driver absent. N. B. Hurried off from your own house with half a breakfast.

Taking a back seat, and being ousted by a fresh company—comfortably reseated by an agreeable young lady, and being requested to exchange by a plethoric old gentleman, who cannot ride backwards—you must.

Stepping in, you show your agility among a coach full of ladies, by stumbling head foremost into the lap of the handsomest of the party—endeavouring to recover yourself, the horses start, and you perform the same feat backwards, crushing a travelling basket in the operation.

A supplementary passenger, after the stage is crammed, who insists upon introducing his valise: thermometer 94.

A crying child, and an ill-natured *pug-dog* among the passengers.

The seat in front of you slipping against you and breaking your *shins*, till in your agony you pray for an upset as a relief; you are gratified, and dislocate your wrist.

It is sufficiently hot to roast an egg in the sun; you are on the sunny side, but the lady on the opposite side objects to dropping the curtain on account of the air; dust in whirling clouds resting on and introducing itself into your eyes, nose, mouth and ears; you have your best coat on.

It rains, and you are sweltered in a moving dungeon, worse than the black hole at Calcutta; your companion opposite having a villainous bad breath.

Misunderstand the driver and travel nine miles instead of *one*, to the dinner house in an agony of hunger and thirst; no stopping place.

A nervous lady spreads the alarm, that a linch-pin is out—travelling down a precipice at the rate of ten miles an hour—arrive at the bottom in momentary expectation of having your brains knocked out, and find all safe.

Your knee against an iron hinge or bolt, travelling down hill and rough road.

A shoe fixed to one of your wheels in a steep descent, escapes its place; you cannot turn to your left on account of a solid rock, on your right a gulf, and no course but straight forward, at the risk of your neck, and you cannot stop; an opposition coach right ahead, the driver of which supposes you are desirous of running him off the road and draws in his reins.

Riding over stumps and stones, a rate which brings your head repeatedly in contact with the roof of the stage—sick head ache before you started.

Playing the agreeable to a young lady, and obliged to utter your small talk in the voice of a boatswain, to be heard above the rattling of the carriage over the stones.

At night sitting next to a loquacious old lady, who interrupts your desire to somnolize by jogging your elbow, appealing to you on every occasion, and amusing you with an account of her hopeful progeny.

A confirmed croaker also your companion, who is ever meeting trouble half way, and prophesying bad places to go over, and misfortune of all kinds; you are nervous, and unacquainted with the road and line you travel in.

Fall into a broken slumber, and dream of being pounded to death by a troop of demons, wildcats clawing, and monkeys chattering and grinning at you, from which you are awakened by a chorus of cats and dogs accompanied by the yells of the driver changing horses.

Your right hand companion gradually loses his centre of gravity, bobbing first on one and then on the other, but finally settles on your shoulders—you push him rudely up—he kicks at you, and strikes the dog, who fixes his teeth in your calf in revenge. Reports of hydrophobia abroad.

Arriving at the end of your journey four hours after the promised time, almost exhausted, wet and weary, just too late to go to bed, and not early enough to walk out, the stage you intended to take your passage in, having gone ten minutes before and none other for a week.

Art of cultivating Fruit Trees, a branch of School Educati n.—Instruction in the culture of fruit trees forms part of the education of the ordinary seminaries in the states of Mecklenbourg Schwerin. No schoolmaster is admitted to exercise that function without a certificate of his capacity to teach the management of fruit trees. The same masters are obliged to take care of fruit gardens; and those who, previously to the promulgation of the law on the subject, were ignorant of the art, receive the due instruction at the expense of the school fund.—*Bull. Univ.*

PRESERVING GRAIN.

A discovery of considerable importance has been announced, with regard to preserving grain. To preserve rye, and secure it from insects and rats, nothing more is necessary than not to fan it after it is threshed, and to stow it in the granaries mixed with the chaff. In this state, it has been kept more than three years, without experiencing the smallest alteration, and even without the necessity of being turned to preserve it from humidity and fermentation. The experiment has not yet been made with wheat and other kinds of grain, and they may probably be preserved in chaff with equal advantage.

TO PRESERVE POTATOES FROM THE FROST.

If you have not a convenient store place for them, dig a trench three or four feet deep, into which they are to be laid as they are taken up, and then covered with the earth taken out of the trench, raised up in the middle like the roof of a house, and covered with straw, to carry off the rain. They will thus be preserved from the frost, and can be taken up as they are wanted.

BACON.—A gentleman of science, who has paid attention to many subjects of domestic economy, has favored us with the following receipt for curing bacon—a mode which he assures us he has seen practised recently in England with complete success:—

When the Bacon is prepared for smoking, say one hundred weight, use four pounds of wood soot, in as much water as will cover it; let it lie twelve hours, then hang it up in a dry place; after which it will be fit for use in a few days.—*Bost. Bull.*

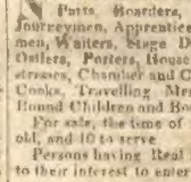
WEEDS.—Many weeds are introduced into fields by the slavenly practice of suffering them to grow and go to seed in yards, on dung heaps, on the borders of fields, &c.

One year of good weeding
Will prevent the weed's seeding;
But one year of their seeding,
Makes seven years weeding.

POTATOES, FOOD FOR HORSES.

To every 300 pounds of potatoes, washed and steamed, is added half a pint of salt, and occasionally a small portion of sulphur; this quantity will more than supply a horse kept constantly at work for six days. Horses thus fed, will perform with the greatest ease, all the common labor of a farm, without hay or oats.

WINTER MILLINERY.



THE Ladies of Philadelphia are respectfully informed, that a handsome assortment of winter Millinery, together with one case of French Hats, Turbans, &c., will be opened on Wednesday, November 4th, at

JOHNSON'S,
oct. 31—4t* No. 112 North Second Street.

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1811.

NO. 3 Franklin Place, Procures Houses and Pubs, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Cullers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought servants.

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 18 years old, and 10 to serve.

Persons having Real Estate to sell or let, will find it to their interest to enter it gratis. oct. 24—4t*

DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.

REMOVED from No. 39 North Eighth street, to No. 7 South Seventh street, between Market and Chesnut streets.

S. WILLIAMSONS' inform their friends,
That they their business still intend
To carry on, as heretofore,
Altho' they have removed their store.
They three intend to colour still,
And try to suit you to your will;
With Lilacs, Greens, and various blues,
And other colours if you choose.
Three Ladies' Dresses will be dyed,
And Gentlemen's Apparel beside;
And every order, it is true,
Shall promptly be attended to.
aug. 1—zo6m

R. S. RISLEY & CO.

HAVE at their Store, No. 68 NORTH THIRD STREET, between Arch and Cherry streets, a handsome assortment of RICH CUT and PLAIN GLASS FURNITURE KNOBS, &c. of every description, having erected a GLASS CUTTING FACTORY immediately back of the Store, where GLASS of every description will be cut to order, or sold on the most reasonable terms, Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves
aug 4—guif

To those Afflicted with the Dropsy.

A PERSON recently from the South, being in possession of a recipe which will infallibly eradicate that fatal disease, offers it to the public, with the assurance of a safe and speedy cure. Certificates as respects the efficacy of the medicine, as well as its not being injurious to the constitution, can be shown. For particulars inquire at this office. Nov. 7—1t

CARPETING.

JUST received, an elegant assortment of Ingrain and Venitian Carpeting; Cotton and Rag, do. ALSO, A large quantity of Men's, Women's, & Children's CLOAKS, various kinds and qualities with a general assortment of DRY GOODS.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND,
48 Market st. 2d door below 2d street, south side.
sep. 12—3mif

DR. A. G. HULL'S
PATENT HINGE TRUSS,

For the relief and cure of Hernia, or Rupture.

DR. A. G. HULL respectfully informs those labouring under the distressing and dangerous disease of Hernia, or Rupture, and wishing a certain and effectual remedy for the same, that his lately improved TRUSS, adapted to the different species of this complaint, to which males, females and children are subject, may be obtained at the office, No. 26 North Eighth street, where professional attention will be given to the treatment of the complaint in all its varieties. In regard to all the means auxiliary to the instrument, by which cures are promoted or rendered certain, instructions will be furnished without additional expense.

The universal and public approbation which this instrument has received, as well from Medical Societies and the Profession generally, as from those who, in their own persons, have experienced its superior efficacy, render it unnecessary that any proofs should now be adduced in regard to what is so generally known and acknowledged. Experience has abundantly demonstrated the correctness of the principles which the inventor embraced in the construction of his TRUSSES, and which he *first* applied to the radical cure of a complaint, lately considered beyond the reach of the healing art.

"The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subserviency to, and its accordance with, scientific and surgical principles. Its mechanical adaptation to the parts, the simplicity of construction, the limited motion nicely graduated, by experiment, to the different attitudes of the body, and to the action of the muscles, the permanency of its location on the body, and its pressure on the circumference of the abdominal ring, are qualities, the tendency of which is to strengthen and restore the weakened parts, to contract the aperture, and, ultimately, to *accomplish a cure of the disease.* The operation and effect of this Truss is therefore directly the reverse of all Trusses heretofore in use, which, being convex, tended to enlarge the rupture opening."

A. G. HULL,
No. 26 North Eighth street.
Philadelphia, August 15, 1829.—zo1y

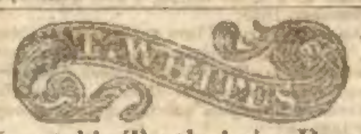
BOARDING.

TWO or three boarders will be taken, in a private family, where there are no children. The situation is central, and quite convenient to the University. The terms will be very moderate. Apply at No. 3.8 Market street. oct. 17—4t*

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 250 Market, opposite Decatur Street.

S. POTTER has constantly on sale at the above Warehouse, at the lowest mill prices, every description of paper manufactured in the United States, on which a liberal credit will be given.
sept. 12—tf



Vegetable Tooth-Ache Drops.

THE only specific ever offered to the public, from which a radical and permanent cure may be obtained of that disagreeable pain, the tooth-ache, with all its attendant evils; such as fracturing jaws in extracting of the teeth, which often proves more painful than the tooth-ache itself; and cold passing from the decaying teeth to the jaw, thence to the head, producing a disagreeable affection, with many other unpleasant effects, such as a disagreeable breath, foul taste in the mouth, &c. &c. all of which are occasioned from foul or decaying teeth. I am happy in having it in my power to offer to the world a remedy that will not only remove the pain, but preserve the teeth from further decay, (5 times out of 10 if properly applied,) and arrest the disease in such as are decaying and have not commenced aching, restoring them to health and useful use.

N. B. There are many cases that are difficult to bring the liquid in contact with the parts affected, hence failures sometimes occur, to obviate which, I would recommend that it be applied by a dentist. William J. A. Birkey, surgeon dentist, No. 24 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, has used it in his practice with success, for some time past.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by the proprietor in Philadelphia; also sold by the following Druggists: T. W. DYOTT, N. E. corner of Second and Race streets; J. C. JENKINS, No. 107 Market street, north side; M. L. GORDON, S. E. corner of Third and Race streets; J. A. CANTRELL, No. 432 South Front street; S. P. GRIFFITS, S. W. corner of Chesnut and Eighth streets; E. TOWNSEND, S. E. corner of Chesnut and Tenth sts; Dr. W. C. POOLE, S. E. corner of Ninth and Race sts.; W. BIDDLE, S. W. corner of Fourth and Race sts.; W. MARIOT, N. W. corner of Fifth and Arch sts; T. DUGDALE, No. 45 Arch street; W. HANLEY, is Seventh, below Pine st.; W. H. DUFFIELD, N. E corner of Fourth and Pine sts.; T. M'CLINTOCK, S. W. corner of Fifth and Callowhill sts.; Douglass and Abbott, South East corner of Third and Arch streets.

☞ To guard against counterfeits the directions round each bottle will be signed by the proprietor.
aug. 22—20t T. WHITE.

HILL FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the real estate of JESSE and EZRA GOUGE, situated in Germantown, about six miles from the city. The property consists of a stone Mill, three stories high, several workshops, five stone dwelling houses, and about ten acres of good land. It is pleasantly situated in good repair, and would be valuable for many manufacturers requiring a small water power. It has been used as a Woollen factory and will be sold on reasonable terms either with or without the machinery. WILLIAM LOGAN FISHER, Assignee.
oct. 17—6t* Germantown, Oct 17.

JAMES F. CALLBREATH,

Ladies' Boot and Shoe Maker.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has at his store, No. 48 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, 5 DOORS ABOVE ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, a general assortment of LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, all of which will be sold as low as at any store in the city, quality considered. Families in the country, and country store keepers, can be supplied on reasonable terms, and on the shortest notice.
oct. 17—3m*

☞ In going along, before you pass,
Just stop a moment and look at our glass.

M'OORD & SHINER,

MANUFACTURERS OF CUT GLASS,
No. 11 South Fourth street, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers that they are now offering as splendid an assortment of Cut Glass, they flatter themselves as can possibly be manufactured in any part of the world. Also, one hundred HALL AND ENTRY LAMPS, cut to various elegant new patterns, the whole of which they will sell as low, if not lower, than can be purchased. Their workmanship they consider enough known to need no comment. Country merchants will do well to examine here before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. The most liberal encouragement given to those who purchase to sell again. july 25—6m

TETTER OINTMENT.

THE article now offered to the public has been found, after numerous trials, one of the most efficacious remedies for this unpleasant disease, and most other eruptions of the skin. Being entirely a vegetable preparation, it may be used on children with perfect safety. Prepared only at F. KLETT'S, Wholesale and retail Drug Store, N. E. corner of Callowhill and Second streets.
July 11—tf

Superior Cast Steel Edge Tools,

MANUFACTURED by Dunlop, Madeira & Co. (Lemon's works,) Chambersburg, Pa. Carpenters', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' ADZES, AXES, BROAD AXES, HATCHETS, FELLING AXES, &c. &c., manufactured of the best Cast Steel, and if not good, to be returned. Also, a general assortment of Hardware, for sale low, at LESLEY & MEREDITH'S Hardware Store, No. 243 Market Street, six doors above Sixth Street. oct. 31—8t

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH COBB, Tailor, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to York street, nine doors above Twelfth, north side, where he is prepared to execute their orders punctually, and on reasonable terms. oct. 11—8t*

MEDICAL WORKS.

J. G. AUNER, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 333 Market street, four doors below Ninth, has constantly on hand complete sets of the Medical Text Books. Also, a general assortment of Medical, Miscellaneous, School, Juvenile, Blank Books, &c. including all the new publications, with a great variety of Stationary and fancy articles, which will be disposed of on the lowest terms. oct. 31—3t

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber returns his acknowledgments to his friends and customers, for the heretofore very liberal encouragement bestowed to his old Establishment, No. 176 RACE STREET, GREEN HOUSE, from which he has REMOVED to No. 149 RACE STREET, between Fourth and Crown streets, (North side) where, by unremitting attention, and every endeavour to please, hopes to merit a continuance of patronage.

GEORGE HAWS.

G. H. has a large and commodious room, well calculated for Societies, &c. &c. oct. 31—2t

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the twenty-first day of October, in the forty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1820, JOHN F. ADDINGTON, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"Poetical Quotations; being a Complete Dictionary of the most Elegant Moral, Sublime, and Humorous Passages in the British Poets

"The speculative may here find experience; the flattered, truth; the dissident, resolution; the presumptuous, modesty; the oppressor, mercy; the proud, humility; and the powerful, justice. Youth and age may improve equally by consulting it:—the one it directs—the other it admonishes. Whilst it amends the heart, it informs the head, and is, at the same time, the rule of rhyme, and the standard of poetical eloquence.—*Hayward.*

"By JOHN F. ADDINGTON. In Four Volumes."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also to the act, entitled, "An act supplementary to an act, entitled, 'An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
oct. 31—4t*

PIANOS TO RENT.

SEVERAL fine toned six octave Pianos to be rented by the month, quarter, or year. Inquire at the office of the Ladies' Musical Port Folio, No. 53 South Fourth street. oct. 24—3t*

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

THE subscriber has for sale this season, as usual, a large and select assortment of Apple, Peach, Plum, Cherry, and other fruit trees, of thrifty and vigorous growth, and many of them of large size.

Also, Sugar Maple, Buttonwood, Weeping Willow, Butternut, or White Walnut, American Tulip, Poplar, Horse Chesnut, English Walnut, and the Paper and White Italian Mulberry Trees.

The Nursery is on the Haverford road, near Haddington, four miles West of the Schuylkill permanent bridge. Catalogues may be had of Sellers & Pennock, 131 High street, Philadelphia, where orders may be left, and will be punctually attended to, and trees delivered in the city at a moderate charge. When wanted to be sent a distance they will be carefully packed.

10mo. 24—3t* SAMUEL RHOADS.

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS' LEATHER STORE.

No. 48 South Fifth street, Philadelphia,

HAS constantly on hand, a general assortment of finished Leather, suitable for Coachmakers, Saddlers and Shoemakers, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. Also, Morocco Linings and Buckskins.

N. B. Gentlemen wishing any of the above articles, will find it to their advantage by sending their orders to the above establishment, as he is determined to sell low, for cash or acceptances. sept. 12—3m*

CHEAP HARDWARE.

EDWARD A. SMITH, No. 203 Callowhill, below Sixth street, has just opened a complete assortment of Hardware, consisting of locks, latches, bolts, hinges, screws, cut and wrought nails, brads, tacks, sprigs, saws, hatchets, files and rasps, plane irons, chisels and gouges, Turkey and Hindostan oil stone, bed screws, commode knobs, straw knives, Dale Company boxes, shovels and spades, pen, pocket, and two blade knives, razors, scissors, butchers' and shoe knives, knives and forks, carvers, tea and table spoons, patent metal hollow ware, brass kettles, iron pots, ovens, spiders, coffee mills, nut crackers, gridirons, brass and iron candlesticks, snuffers, andirons, shovels and tongs, &c. &c.

E. A. S. intends keeping a constant supply of the above, and all articles in his line, and as he receives his goods direct from England, he is enabled to dispose of them, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

Builders, carpenters and others are invited to call and judge for themselves. sept. 12—3m

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING entered into co-partnership, and do now offer, very low, either wholesale or retail, at their store, No. 68 North Second street, above Arch, nearly opposite the Philadelphia Hotel, the following articles, viz:—

Gro de naples, black, blue black, and assorted colours.
Satin Turc, do. do. do.
Black, blue black, and assorted colours, gros de Indies.
A new style striped do. do.
Italian lutestring.
Black and assorted colours, silk velvets.
White, black, blue black, and assorted colours, satins.
Assorted colours, Mantua ribbons, from No. 1 to No. 22.
One case 6-16 and 9-22 embroidered gro de nap ribbons, of a new style.
Plain satin ribbon, different numbers.
Canton and Nankin crapes.
Black lace veils, different sizes and qualities.
Italian and Aerophene crape, white, black, and assorted.
Thibet, cashmere, and Perpelinette shawls.
With a variety of other silk and fancy articles, all of which they will dispose of low.
oct. 3—3m GOLDSMITH & GUDEKOP.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE,

Park Place, or Irish Wharf Estate.

THIS farm is finely situated in a flourishing and healthy neighbourhood, on the North side of the Rancocus river, in Burlington county, N. J. about 6 miles from the Delaware, 7 from Burlington, the same from Mount Holly, and 14 from Philadelphia; containing about 127 acres, of which upwards of 20 acres is thickly timbered wood land, 15 acres rich embanked meadow, and the residue good arable land, particularly calculated for a market or vegetable farm.

The buildings consist of a frame dwelling house, large stone barn, brick spring house over never failing springs, and a very commodious wharf for landing manure, shipping produce, or as a landing place for a steam boat line to Mount Holly. The Rancocus is navigable for large sloops to this place, and a direct road from Burlington to Philadelphia is run along the west side of it. Persons disposed to rent or purchase, are requested to view the same, and for terms apply to

GEORGE W. ASH,
At the Commercial Bank, or
ELIAS B. CANNON, Esq.
Mount Holly, N. J.
oct. 3—6t*

BOOK-KEEPING.

DAY AND EVENING INSTRUCTION.

THE System by which C. C. MARSH inculcates the principles and practice of Book-keeping, is one that insures to the applicant a thorough knowledge of the same. Mr. MARSH'S method of instruction, is the only one that introduces to the consideration of the learner, an INFALLIBLE RULE FOR DR. AND CR. whose unfailing capacity in producing the most judicious results, even in the most complicated concerns, is proved beyond disputation. Instruction is communicated individually. LADIES are taught at their dwellings. No. 193 Walnut street, N. E. corner of Fifth.
oct. 3—8t

WILLIAM H. MOORE, UNDERTAKER,

No. 102½ Arch street, below 5th Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of COFFINS, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented.

Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice can be made to order. The whole business of funerals will be attended to, if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *CIRCUMSTANCES TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION.*
aug. 30—tf

CASHMERE, MERINO,

SILK, Cloth and Crape Shawls, &c. Cleansed and Dressed, the fringe curled, and the colours warranted not to fade, by MRS. E. SINCLAIR,
No. 139 South Fourth street, 1st door above Pine.
sept. 19—3m

FIRE PROOF DOORS

AND STANDING SCREW PRESSES.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron rider, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. neatly made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.—MILL SCREWS and MILL SPINDLES, made to order, and SMITH WORK in general, by

CHARLES EVANS,
april 26—1y No. 33 Bread street.

THE TEETH.

TIMELY SKILFUL and judicious dental operations are indeed very important, as health of body, a sweet breath, the distinct articulation of speech, cessation of pain, and the preservation of the natural form and beauty of the countenance, all mainly depend on early attention being paid to the preservation of the teeth. The advertiser continues to perform all operations in the line of his profession, on moderate terms.

N. B. A cure for the Tooth Ache, warranted, as far as any thing of the kind can be warranted.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist.
No. 122 South Fourth street, above Race street.
sept. 12—3m

JAMES CLARK

OFFERS for sale, at No. 137 South Front street, a variety of Books, Paper and Stationary. Also, Slates, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Red and Black Ink, Ink Powders, Ink Stands, Wafers, and Sealing Wax, Bills of Lading, Shipping Articles, Manifests, Seamen's Journals, &c.

Patent Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in a superior style as above, or at the Bindery, over No. 25 Market street.

Rags taken in exchange for any of the above articles.
sept. 26—6m

D. WIDENER, AGENT AND TAILOR,
No. 107 Race street, fourth door above Third

COATS, PANTALOONS and VESTS made and trimmed cheap for cash. A general assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres on hand, as cheap as at any store in this city.

☞ First rate Stocks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Vests, ready made, cheap for cash. march 28—1y

STOP THE RUNAWAY.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber on the night of the 11th inst. JAMES COTTER, an indented apprentice to the tailoring business, aged about 19 years. Took with him sundry articles of clothing. Whoever takes up said runaway, within 50 miles of the city, and returns him to the subscriber, shall receive a reward of five dollars, and in proportion for the distance beyond that, and all reasonable charges will be defrayed. It is supposed he has gone to New York; he went in the Union steamboat Line, and entered his name as Mr. Cutter.

N. B. All persons are cautioned against harbouring or trusting said apprentice at their peril.

DAVID WIDENER,
oct. 24—3t No. 107 Race street.

This is the Age of Improvements.

THE subscriber has prepared a Blacking for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c. and now offers it for sale under the name of JORDAN'S SUPERIOR NATIONAL PASTE BLACKING. When applied to the Boots, &c. it produces a beautiful jet black, with a fine gloss, without much trouble, warranted not to mould or injure the leather.

He also manufactures a FINE BLACK VARNISH, inferior to none in this or any other country.

Also, JORDAN'S IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS, a preparation for Acidity of Stomach; they will give immediate relief to the distressing gnawing attendant on Dyspepsia; these Powders sit light and easy on the stomach, and pleasant to the taste: they can be taken under any circumstance, and are suited to the sick chamber; invalids, whose delicate situation precludes the use of other remedies, can take these powders with safety; they will keep in any climate.

SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS prepared as usual.

FEVER AND AGUE POWDERS, a safe and certain remedy for that unpleasant complaint.

The above articles are offered for sale on the most accommodating terms, by

RICHARD JORDAN, Druggist,
N. W. corner of Second and Christian streets, South-wark.
july 18—3m

THOMAS EARLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE NO. 60 PHILADELPHIA ARCADE.

RESIDENCE No. 199 North Sixth street, between Vine and Callowhill.

Legal business promptly attended to; and Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Petitions, and other writings neatly drawn, on moderate terms.

Office open daily from 8, A. M. till sunset. Also, on Saturday evenings. sept. 12—tf